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A Grammar

OF THE

DIALECT OF WINDHILL,

IN THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY

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'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'

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To My Mother



PREFACE

My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties ; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: **nuez** (OE. *nosu*) *nose*, **biēd** (OE. *beard*) *beard*, **ut** (OE. *hāt*) *hot*, **friēt** (OE. *fretan*) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect **noiz** (§§ 105, 109), **bād** (§§ 61, 68), **uēt** (§§ 122, 126), **freit** (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—**jād** (OE. *geard*) *yard*, **jiēd** (OE. *gērd*) *yard, three feet*. **wāk** (OE. *weorc*) *work*, **wēk** (OE. *wyrcan*) *to work*. **meil** (OE. *melu*) *meal, flour*, **miēl** (OE. *māl*) *meal, repast*. **reit** (OE. *reoht, reht*) *right*, **rait** (OE. *wrītan*) *to write*, **rīt** (OE. *wyrhta*) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's Primer of Spoken English, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiet akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, *if tə duz ðat e·gién al rīd ðī traiet akt en reit en oēl?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *flik flitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *fleg fledge*, *duef dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
January 1893.

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ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O. N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.

EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.

E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.

Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.

Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.

Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, NE. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

ə = the e in German Gabe.

ə̄ = the i in lit. Engl. bird.

j = the y „ you.

n̄ = the ng, n „ sing, song, drink.

š = the sh „ she.

tš = the ch „ choose.

p̄ = the th „ thin.

ð̄ = the th „ then.

dž̄ = the j „ just.

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EEPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.

PHONOLOGY



CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels a, e, i, o, u, θ

Long „ ā, ī, ū, ē

Short diphthongs ai, ei, oi, ui
 eu, iu, ou
 eə, ie, oe, ue

Long „ āθ

Triphthongs aie, iue, oue

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, r̥ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17–19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's Primer of Phonetics. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EEPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *iə*, *uə*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

lat *late*, *faðə(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as to ask*, *laðə(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *pastə(r)* *pasture*, *aprən* *apron*, *kwaləti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

ā (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*āə*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

rām *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðə(r)* *powder*.

ai=a+i:

raiv *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

aiə=ai+e:

aiən *iron*, *faiə(r)* *fire*, *raiət* *riot*.

āə=ā+ə:

dāə(r) *dare*, *sāə(r)* *sour*, *tāə(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. **e** (low-front-narrow) like the ä in Swed. lära and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. care but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

elp to help, **bed** bed, **brek** to break, **emēn** among, **weš** to wash, **bleg** blackberry, **geðe(r)** to gather, **ðen** then, **šepste(r)** starling, **len** to lend, **gezlin** gosling, **dɛpp** depth, **lek** to leak, **frend** friend, **treml** to tremble, **blenkit** blanket, **fešn** fashion, **lenit** linnet.

ei=e+i:

feit to fight, **beid** bead, **eit** to eat, **leits** leech, **reik** to reach, **lein** to lean, **ei** high.

eu=e+u:

eu ewe, **feu** few, **seu** to sew.

ee=e+e:

beed to bathe, **dee** day, **breed** to resemble, **bleet** to bleat, **tlee** clay, **leek** to play, **beekn** bacon, **kweet** quart, **meestē(r)** master.

§ 6. **i** (high-front-wide) like the i in lit. Engl. bit:

lig to lie down, **wik** quick, alive, **in** to hang, **sits** such, **fligd** fledged, **dwinl** to dwindle, **litl** little, **sili** silly, **ive(r)** ever, **rik** smoke, **divl** devil, **tšimli**, chimney, **šimi** chemise.

ī (high-front-narrow) like the ie in German Biene. It is a pure long vowel, not like the ee in South. Engl. feed, which is a diphthong (ij):

mild mild, **nít** night, **filđ** field, **wil** (adv.) well, **frit** fright, **bild** to build, **imin** evening, **kil** to cool, **litnin** lightning, **sí** sigh, **nī** knee, **bif** beef.

iə=i+e:

biđ beard, **iəp** earth, **swie(r)** to swear, **friet** to fret, **fliə(r)** to laugh or sneer at, **driđ** to dread, **tliən** clean, **briđ** bread, **biə(r)** beer, **viel** veal, **fies** fierce.

iu = i + u :

tliu a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frute(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

iuə = iu + e :

siuə(r) sure, **piuə(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not:

frozn frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wote(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **fotnit** fortnight, **kotn** cotton, **ont** aunt, **rost** to roast.

oi = o + i :

þoil to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

ou = o + u. But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the aw in lit. Engl. law:

koud cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **floun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **þout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **pouts** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

ouə = ou + e :

fouə(r) four.

oe = o + e, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou**:

koef calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noeðe(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeðe(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put:

fun (pp.) found, **flute(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muðe(r)** mother, **uðe(r)** udder, **butše(r)** butcher, **buzəd** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

ū (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (*uw*) like the *oo* in Southern Engl. *food*:

šūl shovel, əbūn above, būkþ bulk, size.

ui=u+i. The first element of which is not the *u* in *put*. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the *o* in Germ. *Bote*, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the *o* in Swedish *sol*. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the *u* in Germ. *gut*, *ou* in French *sou*, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

bluid blood, uin to harass, treat badly, gruin snout of a pig.

uə=u+ə. The first element is the same as the *u* in *ui*:
nuez nose, smuə(r) to smother, duə(r) door, juək yolk, kuəm comb, duəf dough, dlue(r) to stare, kuəd cord, tluek cloak, puə(r) poor.

§ 9. *ə* (mid-mixed-narrow) like the *e* in German *Gabe*, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the *-er* in lit. Engl. *better*, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

jəstədə yesterday, stərək heifer, fərə furrow, wəri to worry, bəd but, spərit spirit, valə value.

ə̄ (low-mixed-narrow) like the *i* in lit. Engl. *bird*, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

gēs grass, bēk birch, wēd word, mēðə(r) murder, wēk to work, kēsmēs Christmas, gēt great, kēnz currants.

B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants : **b**, **d**, **f**, **g**, **j**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**, **s**, **š**, **t**, **þ**, **ð**, **v**, **w**, **z**, **ž**.

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

bān *child*, **beəd** *to bathe*, **bun** (pp.) *bound*, **brig** *bridge*, **bleb** *blister*, **breed** *to resemble, act like another person*, **brīt** *bright*. **kubəd** *cupboard*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **uzbn** *husband*. **dub** *a small pool of water*, **nub** *to nudge*.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

duef *dough*, **dī** *to die*, **diu** *to do*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **džais** *joist*, **dlas** *glass*. **bodm** *bottom*, **fādin** *farthing*, **widə** *widow*. **nobəd** lit. *not but, only*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **snod** *smooth*, **bogəd** *ghost, apparition*.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

feu *few*, **foil** *foal*, **feit** *to fight*, **flig** *fledge*, **fan** (pret.) *found*. **duefi** *cowardly*, **woəfi** *insipid*, **fift** *fifth*, **druft** *drought*. **kaf** *chaff*, **duəf** *dough*, **koəf** *calf*, **laif** *life*.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

geən *near, direct*, **galek** *lefthand*, **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, **guid** *good*, **goemləs** *foolish, silly*. **blegs** *blackberries*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **pigin** *small water can*, **flegstn** *flagstone*. **ig** *mood, temper*, **ug** *to carry*, **lig** *to lie down*, **neəg** *to gnaw*.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y** in *you*. It only occurs initially :

jest yeast, jəstədə yesterday, jolə yellow, jun̩ young. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teəlje(r)*, *teele(r) tailor*.

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

kā cow, kest to cast, kei key, koud cold, koul to rake, kil to cool. skrat to scratch, bake tobacco, beekn̩ bacon, oks ox. flik flitch of bacon, reik to reach, wik quick, alive, bēk birch.

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

leek to play, loin lane, len to lend, leəð barn, luensəm lonely, leelek lilac, loup to jump. olin holly, bild to build, twilt quilt. koil coal, steil to steal, wil (adv.) well.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: *kitl to tickle, adl to earn, satl to settle, spinl spindle, rasl to wrestle.*

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

meits̩ to measure, mun must, muin moon, māt to moult. treml to tremble, īmin evening, sīmin-dlas mirror. steim to bespeak, gam game, freəm to make a beginning, goəm heed, care.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: *bodm bottom, fadm fathom, fipms fivepence, wiəpm weapon, kindm (OE. cynedōm) kingdom.*

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

niə(r) kidney, nīt night, ner-neel corn on the foot, nub

to nudge, noððə(r) neither. snoə snow, inif enough, moni many, sind to rinse, wash out, spirl spindle. gēn to grin, bin within, fādin farthing, runin running.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: *frozn frozen, brusn* (pp.) *burst, ratn rat, seldn seldom, getn* (pp.) *got, tšozn chosen, þāzn thousand.*

§ 20. **n** (back-nasal-voice) like *ng, n* in lit. Engl. *sing, song, drink, drunk.* As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

blenk *blank, brin to bring, tenz tongs* *finə(r) finger, in to hang, blenkit blanket, þir thing.*

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **brokn** *broken, beəgn* *bargain, drukn* *drunk, drunken, wokn* *to waken.*

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p.** It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

poem *palm, poəz to kick, penəþ pennyworth. speen to wean, spitek spigot, api happy, apl apple, stapl staple. lop flea, elp to help, sweep the handle of a machine, saip to ooze or drain out slowly.*

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

raiv to tear, roet to bray, roem to roam, reik to reach, rām room, brek to break, ren wrong. sare to serve, mare to match, féri first turn, bare barrow. ger up to get up.

swiə(r) to swear, **piə(r)** pear, **smuə(r)** to smother, **weə(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. sit. It occurs in all positions:

sal shall, sud should, sít sight, seəm lard, sāk to suck, snod smooth, steim to bespeak, striə straw, speik to speak, siuge(r) sugar, swiel to gutter (of a candle). kœse cause-way, brusn (pp.) burst, rāst rust, omest almost, þrosl thrush. as ash, ashes, guis goose, ās house, oks ox, oes horse, ius use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. sh in she. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially:

šuin shoes, šimi chemise, šap shape, šak to shake, šuðe(r) to shudder. tšons chance, tšeeme(r) chamber, tšiuz to choose, fešn fashion. weš to wash, rediš radish, fotš to fetch, bleits to bleach, mitš much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English t. It occurs in all positions:

tak to take, temz hop-sieve, toist toast, teu to work zealously, tluəþ cloth. fotn (pp.) fought, fiute(r) future, wātə weekday. gēt great, fouət fourth, ut hot, lat lath.

§ 26. **þ** (teeth-open-breath) like the th in lit. Engl. thin. It occurs initially and finally:

þak thatch, þāzn thousand, þout thought, þriəþ to contradict, dispute. broþ broth, māþ mouth, dieþ death, swāþ the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **ð** (teeth-open-voice) like the th in lit. English then. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress; medially between vowels; and finally after vowels:

ðai, **ði** thy, **ðis** this, **ðen** then. **šuðə(r)** to shudder, **pāðə(r)** powder **feðə(r)** feather, **soðə(r)** solder. **buið** booth, **leøð** barn, **smuið** smooth.

§ 28. **v** (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the **v** in lit. Engl. vine. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin:

vari *very*, **viøl** *veal*, **vois** *voice*. **avø-meil** *oatmeal*, **navi** *canal*. **neiv** *fist*, **raiv** *to tear*, **þraiv** *to thrive*.

§ 29. **w** (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. **w** in wet. It only occurs initially and medially:

wāk (noun) *work*, **wen** *thong*, **wen** *when*, **wīl** *wheel*, **wik** *quick*, *alive*, **wām** *warm*. **eweeø** *away*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **twais** *twice*, **kweøt** *quart*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **swiøt** *to sweat*, **swetš** *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. **z** (blade-open-voice) like the **z** in lit. Engl. *zeal*, *freeze*. Initially it only occurs in **ziøl** *zeal*. It is common medially and finally:

uzbn *husband*, **mezø(r)** *measure*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft*, *spongy*, **buzød** *butterfly*, **gizn** *to choke*. **temz** *hop-sieve*, **ez** *as*, **siðøz** *scissors*, **tšiuz** *to choose*.

§ 31. **ž** (blade-point-open-voice) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *measure*. It only occurs after **d** and **n**:

džoul *to knock, strike*, **džais** *joist*, **džudž** *Judge*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **eødž** *age*, **tšeødž** *charge*, **inž** *hinge*, **sinž** *to singe*; but in words of French origin we have **indžn** *engine*, **moøndž** *mange*.

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

1. Short Vowels.

a.

§ 32. Windhill **a** corresponds to :

1. OE. æ(a) in originally closed syllables, § 57 : **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. **samnian**) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. a(æ) in open syllables, § 71 : **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. ā, § 125 : **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. ē, §§ 135, 144 : **blast** *blast*.
bad *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. ēa, § 186 : **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. æ in French words, § 194 ; **galēk** (O. Fr. **galc**) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. ā in French words, § 195 : **bastēd** *bastard*, **pastē(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. ei in French words, § 196 : **aprēn** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. o (through the influence of the preceding w) in French words, § 202: *kwaleti* *quality*, *warend* *to warrant*.

10. Lit. Engl. e before r in French words, § 208: *tariə(r)* *terrier*, *vari* *very*.

e.

§ 33. Windhill e corresponds to:

1. Germanic e, and the i-umlaut of a in originally closed syllables; and also when e was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r, §§ 72-3: *delf* *delf*, *elp* *to help*, *leðə(r)* *leather*, *melt* *to melt*, *weft* *weft*.

bed *bed*, *ketl* *kettle*, *lenþ* (by assimilation) *length*, *mens* *neatness*, *set* *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. e in open syllables, § 88: *brek* *to break*, *get* *to get*.

3. Germ. a before a following g, n, š, §§ 59, 197: *beg* *bag*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *emēn* *among*, *ren* *wrong*, *senk* *sank*. *es* *ash-tree*, *weš* *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. a(æ) in other cases, § 60: *elte(r)* *halter*, *geðə(r)* *to gather*, *wesp* *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. o, § 108: *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic ā (W.S. ā, O. North. ē), § 134: *bleðə(r)* *bladder*, *šepste(r)* *starling*, *slept* *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. ā (i-umlaut of a), § 143: *fleš* *flesh*, *len* *to lend*, *les* *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. ē, ē (i-umlaut of o), § 148: *bled* *bled*, *gezlin* *gosling*, *met* *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian ēo (= WS. īe) § 192: *depp* *depth*, *ten* *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. ēa, § 186: *lek* *leak*, *red* (adj.) *red*.

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11. Shortening of OE. ēo, § 192: **brest** *breast*, **frēnd** *friend*.
12. Lit. Engl. e in French words, § 206: **demek** *potato disease*, **mel** *to meddle*, **treml** *to tremble*.
13. Lit. Engl. æ before g, n, š in French words, § 197: **dregn** *dragon*, **blenkít** *blanket*, **fešn** *fashion*.
14. Rarely lit. Engl. i in French words, § 212: **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*.

i.

§ 34. Windhill i corresponds to :

1. OE. i, § 89: **bin** (OE. *binnan*) *within*, **bitn** *bitten*, **find** *to find*, **lig** *to lie down*, **wik** *quick, alive*.
2. OE. e (i-umlaut of a) before an original n (now n or nž), § 76: **in** (ME. *hengen*) *to hang*, **sinž** *to singe*, **pink** *to think*.
3. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 77: **kil** *to kill*, **sits** *such*, **wile** *willow*.
4. OE. y (i-umlaut of u), § 117: **brig** *bridge*, **flig** (ME. *fligge*) *fledge*, **ig** (OE. *hyge*) *mood, temper*.
5. Shortening of OE. ī, § 160: **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **fift** *fifth*.
6. Shortening of OE. ū (i-umlaut of ū), § 177: **litl** *little*, **wiš** *to wish*.
7. Rarely shortening of Germanic æ, § 136: **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.
8. Rarely shortening of OE. ā (i-umlaut of ā), § 145: **ivē(r)** *ever*, **ivri** *every*.
9. Rarely shortening of OE. ē, older īe, § 150, note: **rik** *to smoke (of a chimney)*.
10. Rarely shortening of OE. ēo, § 192: **divl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. i in French words, § 211: **konsiðə(r)** *to consider*, **livə(r)** *to deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. e before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

O.

§ 35. Windhill o corresponds to:

1. West Germanic o in originally closed syllables; and also when o was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r, § 100: **bodm** *bottom*, **fotn** (pp.) *fought*, **lop** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *holen*) *holly-tree*, **snod** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **þrosł** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. o in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. a preceded by w and not followed by g, n, š, or r + consonant, § 58: **swolə** *swallow*, **swop** *to exchange*, **wō(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wotə(r)** *water*.

4. OE. ea(a) before ls, lt, § 58: **fols** *false*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. a in other cases, § 58: **omēst** *almost*, **olēs** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. eo(e), § 80: **jolə** (OE. geolu) *yellow*, **fotš** *to fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. ā, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169: **foðə(r)** *fodder*, **tof** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. ēo, § 192: **foti** *forty*, **fotnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. o in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. ā before n + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. ou in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** *to roast*.

u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **drukn̥** *drunk*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **þunð(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **unded** *hundred*.
2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **flutð(r)** *to flutter*, **uvn̥** *oven*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. **cwidu**) *cud*, **tul** (ME. **til**) *to*.
4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.
5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.
6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munþ** *month*, **muðð(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. **slōg**) *slough*.
7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uðð(r)** *udder*, **uzbn̥** *husband*.
8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butšð(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.
9. Lit. Engl. e in French words, § 226 : **buzðð** *butterfly*, **mutn̥** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

ø.

§ 37. Windhill ø corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **béri** *berry*, **jestøðø** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **størk** (OE. **stirc**, **styric**) *heifer*.
3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bærø** *borough*, **førø** *furrow*.
4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **béri** *to bury*, **wéri** *to worry*.
5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **spørit** *spirit*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171: *ās* *house*, *dāst* *dust*, *kā* *cow*, *rām* *room*, *rāst* *rust*, *slām* *slumber*, *pāzn* *thousand*.
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114: *fāl* *fowl*, *kāl* *cowl*.
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115: *ānd* *hound*, *drānd* *to drown*.
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61: *ād* *hard*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*.
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74: *āt* *heart*, *dwāf* *dwarf*, *wāk* (noun) *work*.
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189: *dālin* *darling*, *fādin* *farthing*.
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207: *pāsn* *parson*, *sāvnt* *servant*.
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235: *dāt* *doubt*, *gān* *gown*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*.

ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92: *mīld* *mild*, *wīld* *wild*.
2. OE. i before ht, § 93: *brīt* *bright*, *nīt* *night*, *sīt* *sight*.
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94: *stīl* (OE. stigel) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.
4. OE. e before ld, § 78: *fīld* *field*, *wīld* *to wield*.
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79: *bīzm* *besom*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*.
6. OE. y before ht, § 118: *flīt* *flight*, *frīt* *fright*.
7. OE. y before ld, § 119: *bīld* *to build*.
8. Germanic æ (WS. ē, O. North. ē), § 130: *īmin* *evening*, *nīdl* *needle*, *þrīd* *thread*.

9. OE. ē, § 155: *i he, wī we.*
10. OE. ē, ī (i-umlaut of ā), § 147: *blīd to bleed, gīs geese, kīl to cool.*
11. Anglian ē, ēo (=WS. īe), § 150: *bēlīv to believe, lītnin lightning, sīn seen.*
12. Rarely OE. ī, § 158: *sī to sigh.*
13. OE. ēo, § 187; *dīp deep, nī knee, trī tree, wīl wheel.*
14. Lit. Engl. ij in French words, § 232: *bīf beef, pīs piece.*

ū.

§ 40. Windhill ū corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. o, § 106: *šūl shovel, stūp (ME. stolpe) a post.*
2. Rarely OE. u, § 112: *būkp (ME. bulke) bulk, size, e-būn (OE. on-bufan) above, wūl wool.*

ō.

§ 41. Windhill ē corresponds to :

1. OE. ær before a following consonant, § 69: *gēs (OE. gær) grass.*
2. OE. ir before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk birch, þēd third.*
3. Rarely OE. or before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd word, wēld world.*
4. OE. ur before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst durst, snēt (ME. snurtin) to snort, snore.*
5. OE. yr before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn burden, bēþ birth, mēðe(r) murder, wēk to work.*
6. OE. ī (?) with metathesis of r, § 161: *kēsmēs Christmas, kēsn to christen.*
7. OE. ēa with metathesis of r, § 185: *gēt great.*

8. Lit. Engl. ē in French words, § 228: *fēniš* to furnish, *kēn* currant.

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill ai corresponds to:

1. OE. ī, § 156: *ais* ice, *bait* to bite, *raiv* to tear, *sail* (ME. *silen*) to strain, *swaim* to climb a tree, *waif* wife.
2. OE. ī (i-umlaut of ū), § 175: *aid* hide, *skin*, *mais* mice.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 95: *ai* (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. ai in French words, § 229: *paint* *pint*, *sailm* *asylum*, *tais* to entice.

ei.

§ 43. Windhill ei corresponds to:

1. OE. e (Germanic e, and the i-umlaut of a) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid* *bead*, *eit* to eat, *meit* meat, *neiv* fist, *steil* to steal.
2. OE. e before ht, § 86: *feit* to fight, *reit* right.
3. Rarely OE. æ (ea), § 67: *eit* (O. North. æhto, æhta) eight.
4. WS. ā, O. North. ē before a following k, § 132: *leitš* leech, *speitš* speech.
5. OE. æ (i-umlaut of a) before a following k, § 138: *bleitš* to bleach, *reik* to reach.
6. Rarely OE. æ in other cases, § 139: *lein* to lean, *spreid* to spread, *kei* key.
7. Rarely OE. ēa, § 182: *ei* high, *nei* nigh, near.

oi.

§ 44. Windhill **oi** corresponds to :

1. OE. **o** in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foal*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **þoil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **þroit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. **oi** in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 219: **doit** *to date*, **toist** *to toast*.

ui.

§ 45. Windhill **ui** corresponds to :

1. OE. **ō**, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **duin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly, harass*, **tuiþ** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

eu.

§ 46. Windhill **eu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **e**, **eo**, + **w**, § 85: **eu** *ewe*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. **ēaw**, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **tēu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. **ēow**, § 190: **sēu** *to sew*, **tšēu** *to chew*.

iu.

§ 47. Windhill **iu** corresponds to :

1. OE. **iw**, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. **u**, § 116: **þriu** *through*.
3. OE. **īw**, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzdē** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. **ō** before a following **k**, **m**, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.

gium *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

diu *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **fiutə(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **iuz** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

ou.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a1** before a following d, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. -og-), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **boustə(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap, jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **pouts** *to poach*.

11. **a1** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

eə.

§ 49. Windhill **eə** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beed** *to bathe*, **eeę** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neęg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reeęðə(r)** *rather*, **speęn** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teęm** *tame*.

2. ME. ai, ei from OE. æg, § 65: **dæ** *day*, **eæl** *hail*, **sneæl** *snail*.
3. ME. ei from OE. eg, O. Norse ei, § 84: **b्रeæd** (OE. bregdan) *to resemble*, **ræn** *rain*, **beæn** (O. Icel. beinn) *near, direct*.
4. Rarely WS. ā, O. North. ē, § 133: **bleæt** *to bleat*, **ee(r)** *hair*.
5. Rarely OE. ā (i-umlaut of ā), § 141: **leædi** *lady*, **tlaæ** *clay*.
6. O. Norse ei, § 127: **leæk** *to play*, **weæk** *weak*.
7. Lit. Engl. ei in French words, § 204: **beækñ** *bacon*, **eaenšn** *ancient*, **pleæs** *place*.
8. O. Fr. ar before a following consonant, § 203: **geæd** *guard*, **kweæt** *quart*, **tæseedž** *to charge*.
9. Lit. Engl. ā in French words, § 195: **meæste(r)** *master*, **pleæste(r)** *plaster*.

iæ.

§ 50. Windhill iæ corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. ea, æ, a, § 68: **biæd** *beard*, **iærin** *herring*.
2. OE. e before r not followed by another consonant, § 75: **biæ(r)** *to bear*, **swiæ(r)** *to swear*.
3. Rarely OE. er before a following consonant, § 74; **iæþ** *earth*, **liæn** *to learn*.
4. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 82: **friæt** *to fret*, **riæp** *to reap*.
5. Rarely OE. i, § 98: **fliæ(r)** (Norw. **fliða**) *to laugh or sneer at*.
6. WS. ā, O. North. ē, § 131: **driæd** *to dread*, **miæl** *meal, repast*, **wiæ(r)** *where*.
7. OE. ā (i-umlaut of ā), § 137: **diæl** *deal*, **iæl** *to heal*, **sia** *sea*, **tliæn** *clean*.

8. OE. ēa, § 179: **briēd** *bread*, **striē** *straw*, **þriēp** (OE. **þrēapian**) *to contradict*.

9. OE. ēo before a following r, § 188: **biē(r)** *beer*, **diē(r)** *dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. ij in French words, § 231: **biēk** *beak*, **fîtē(r)** *feature*, **vîēl** *veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. iē in French words, § 233: **fîēs** *fierce*, **tliē(r)** *clear*.

oə.

§ 51. Windhill oə corresponds to:

1. OE. eal, al in the combinations lf, OE. lh, lk, ll, lm, lv, § 62: **koēf** *calf*, **woēf** (OE. walh) *sickly to the smell, insipid to the taste*, **boēk** *balk, beam*, **boēld** (ME. balled) *bald*, **poēm** *palm*, **soēv** *salve*.

2. ME. aw (of various origins), § 63: **moēk** (ME. mauk) *maggot*, **soē** *he saw*, **kroēl** *to crawl*.

3. OE. or before a following consonant, § 104: **boēn** *born*, **oēs** *horse*, **þoēn** *thorn*.

4. OE. āw, § 123: **bloē** *to blow*, **noē** *to know*, **snoē** *snow*.

5. O. Norse au, § 184: **goēm** *heed, care*, **roēt** *to bray*.

6. O. Fr. al before k, m, l, § 198: **goēki** *lefthanded*, **boēm** *balm*, **boēl** *ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open o in French words, § 225: **doēb** *to daub, smear*, **džoēnēs** *jaundice*, **poēz** *to kick*, **foētn** *fortune*, **oēðē(r)** *to order*.

uə.

§ 52. Windhill uə corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. o, § 105: **uēp** *hope*, **nuez** *nose*, **fluēt** *to float*.

2. Rarely OE. o before a following r or r+consonant, § 104 (2): **smue(r)** *to smother*, **buēd** *board*, **uēd** *hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before a following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): **muēn** *to mourn*.
4. OE. *eol*, § 83: **juēk** *yolk*.
5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: **kuēm** *comb*, **wuēm** *womb*.
6. OE. *ā*, § 122: **buēn** *bone*, **duēf** *dough*, **nuēn** *none*, **suēp** *soap*, **tlueþ** *cloth*, **uēm** *home*, **uēs**, **uēst** (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.
7. OE. *ō* before a following *r*, § 165: **dluē(r)** (ME. *glōren*) *to stare*, **muē(r)** *moor*.
8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: **kuēd** *cord*, **fueþ** *force*.
9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: **nuētis** *notice*, **tluek** .
10. Lit. Engl. *uē* before a following *r* in French words, § 222: **pue(r)** *poor*.

āθ.

§ 53. Windhill *āθ* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before a following *r*, § 61: **dāθ(r)** *dare*, **aθ(r)** (accented form) *are*.
2. OE. *e*, *eo* before a following *r*, § 74: **wāθ(r)** *worse*, **stāθ(r)** *star*.
3. OE. *ū* before a following *r*, § 172: **kāθ(r)** *dān* *to bend down*, **sāθ(r)** *sour*.
4. Lit. Engl. *aue* before a following *r* in French words, § 236: **āθ(r)** *hour*, **tāθ(r)** *tower*.

4. The Triphthongs.

aiθ.

§ 54. Windhill *aiθ* corresponds to:

1. OE. *i* before a following *r*, § 157: **aiēn** *iron*, **spaiē(r)** *spire*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before a following *r*, § 176: **faiē(r)** *fire*, **aiē(r)** *to hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. *aɪə* in French words, § 230: *raiət* *riot*, *umpaɪə(r)* *umpire*.

iuə.

§ 55. Windhill *iuə* corresponds to :

1. Lit. Engl. *uə* before a following *r* in French words, § 240: *siuə(r)* *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. *juə* before a following *r* in French words, § 238: *kiuə(r)* *cure*, *piuə(r)* *pure*.

ouə.

§ 56. Windhill *ouə* corresponds to :

Rarely OE. *ēow* before a following *r*, § 190: *fouə(r)* *four*.

CHAPTER III.

THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. **dæg** *day*, **helpan** *to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. **dagas** *days*, **etan** *to eat*. In the former case OE. **æ (a)**, **o**, **e**, usually appear in the W. dialect as **a**, **o**, **e**, whereas in the latter case they have generally become **ee**, **oi**, **ei**. When through inflexional endings the vowels **æ (a)**, **o**, **e** were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

1. The Short Vowels.

a.

§ 57. West Germanic **a** (= West Saxon **æ (a)**, and **ø** before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as **a** in the W. dialect.

Examples are: **adl** (ME. **adlen**, O. Icel. **öðla**) *to earn*, **aftø(r)** *after*, **akoen** *acorn*, **aks** *axe*, **am** (Sievers, OE. Gr.

§ 427) **um**, **am** *ham*, **amə(r)** *hammer*, **and** *hand*, **anl** *handle*, **ansə(r)** *answer*, **antm** *anthem*, **anvil** *anvil*, **ap** (ME. *happen*) to *wrap with clothes*, **apl** *apple*, **are** *arrow*, **as** *ashes*, **as-midin** *ash-pit*, **at** *hat*, **avə(r)-meil** (cp. ME. *havere oats*) *oatmeal*, pret. **bad** (§ 373) *invited*, **bak** *back*, pret. **ban** *bound*, **band** *string*, *cord*, **bare** *barrow*, **bas** *door mat*, *hassock*, **baþ** *bath*, **bə-gan** *began*, **blak** *black*, **brak** *broke*, **brakn** (OE. *bracce*, gen. *braccan*) *a kind of fern*, **bran** (OE. *brand*) **niu** *quite new*, **bras** *brass*, pret. **brast** *burst*, **brat** (O. Ir., OE. *bratt*) *pinafore*, **braznt** *brazen*, *impudent*, **daft** *foolish*, *silly*, *cowardly*, **dam** (O. Icel. *damr*) *large pond*, **dlad** *glad*, **dlaß** *glass*, **dlazn** to *glaze*, **dlaznə(r)** *glazier*, **draft** *draught*, *draft*, **fadm** (ME. *fadme*) *fathom*, **falə** *fallow*, pret. **fan** *found*, *fan fan*, **fasn** to *fasten*, conclude a *bargain by paying earnest money*, **flaks** *flax*, **flask** *flask*, **flat** *flat*, **gab** (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence*, **gad** (cp. OE. *ge-gada companion*) to *gossip*, **galeß** *gallows*, **gam** (OE. *gamnian*) *game*, to *gamble*, **gane(r)** *gander*, pret. **gat** *got*, pret. **ga(v)** *gave*, **jarə** *yarrow*, **kaf** *chaff*, **kal** to *gossip*, **kan** *a can*, **kan** (unaccented form **kn** more frequently with assimilation **kn̩**) *can*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **kanl** *candle*, **kap** *a cap*, **kasl** *castle*, **kat** *cat*, **krab** *crab*, **krabd** (ME. *crabed*) *angry*, **krabi** *ill-tempered*, **kraft** *craft*, **krak** to *crack*, **kram** to *cram*, *press close together*, **kramp** *cramp*, **lad** (ME. *ladde*) *lad*, **laf** (with a from the pp.) to *laugh*, **laftə(r)** *laughter*, **lam** *lamb*, **land** *land*, **lap** *lap*, *lappet*, **lap** (ME. *lappen*) to *wrap up*, **las** (ME. *lassə*) *lass*, **last** *last*, *latest*, **lat** *late*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **late(r)** *latter*, *later*, **man** *man*, **mare** *marrow*, **nap** *nap*, **nare** *narrow*, **nat** *gnat*, **pak** (ME. *pakke*) *a pack*, *bundle*, **pan** *pan*, **paþ** *path*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **raftə(r)** *rafter*, **ram** *ram*, **rami** (cp. OE. *hramsa wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, **raml** to *ramble*, **ran** *ran*, **sad** *sad*, **sakləs** (OE. *saclēas innocent*) *simple*, *silly*, **sam** *up* (OE. *samnian*)

to pick up, gather together, sal (emphatic form, see § 391) *shall, sale* *swallow, sand* *sand, sap* *sap, pret. sat* *sat, satl* (OE. **sahtlian** to make peace, reconcile) *to settle, skaftin* *shafting, skab* *scab, skraml* *scramble, skrat* (ME. **scrattin**) *to scratch, slafte(r)* *to slaughter, slak* *slack, slave(r)* *slaver, spak* (§ 372) *spake, spoke, span* *to span, pret. span* *span, sparø* *sparrow, staf* *staff, pret. stak* *stuck, stamp* *to stamp, stand* *to stand, šadø* *shadow, šaft* *shaft, šale* *shallow, šap* *shape, tale* *tallow, tan* *to tan, tap* *tap, tate(r)* *tatter, tlam* (see N.E.D. sub **clem**) *to famish, tlap* *clap, tlate(r)* *to clatter, trap* *trap, tšavl* *to nibble at, gnaw, chew, þak* *thatch, ðat* (see § 354) *that, pret. þrast* (§ 367, 4) *thrust.*

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **n**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt**:

swole *swallow, swom* *swam, swon* *swan, swop* *to exchange, barter, wokr* *to waken, woks* *wax, wondø(r)* *to wander, wont* *want, wo(r)* (emphatic from § 396) *was, wot* *what, wote(r)* *water, wotš* *watch.*

fols *false, molt* *malt, olt* *halt, solt* *salt.*

a has also become **o** in **omest** *almost, oløs* *always, moni* *many.*

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **n**, **š**, has become **e**:

ber (cp. O.Icel. **banga** to hammer) *to throw violently, berk* *bank, pret. bren* *brought, pret. den* (§ 367) *reviled, reproached, drenk* *drank, pret. en* (§ 367) *hung, en* *to hang, enk* *hank, enkl* *uncle, enke(r)* *anchor, emen* *among, pret. fler* (§ 367) *threw, gen* *gang, gen-wee* *thoroughfare, passage, kenke(r)* (ME. **cancren**) *to become rusty, krenk* *crank, len* *to long for, len-setl* *a long bench with a high back, len* (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say *lōr*) *long*, *nēr* to gnaw as a pain, *nēr-neel* (see N.E.D. sub *agnail*) *corn on the foot*, *prēnk* *prank, trick*, pret. *rēn* (§ 367) *rang*, *rēn* *wrong*, *rēnk* *rank*, *rēnl* (ME. *wranglen*) to pull the hair of the head, pret. *sēn* *sang*, *sēn* (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by *sōn*) *song*, *senk* *sank*, pret. *slen* *slung*, pret. *slenk* *slunk*, *spēnk* to beat, hit, *spren* *sprang*, pret. *stēnk* *stunk*, pret. *stēn* *stung*, *stren* (archaic, *stron* is now generally used) *strong*, pret. *swēn* *swung*, *swēnki* *small beer*, *šēnk* *shank*, pret. *šrenk* *shrunk*, *ten* (cp. ME. *tange*, O.Icel. *tangi* sting, dagger) a sting, to sting, *terz* *tongs*, pret. *tlen* *clung*, *tlenk* to beat, flog, *þren* *busy*, *þenk* to thank, *wēn* *thong*. *mune(r)* *monger* is a loan-word.

bēg *bag*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *breg* to brag, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to sprinkle with water, *dreg* to drag, *fleg* flag, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, *reg* rag, *seg* (ME. *saggin* to sink down) to distend, *stegē(r)* to stagger, *šeg* shag, *tleg* (Lowland Scot. *clag*) to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, *tlegi* sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, *wēg* to wag, *wegrō* wagon.

eš *ash-tree*, *leš* (ME. *laschin*) to comb, *meš* (cp. § 125) *mash*, *peš* (ME. *paschen*) to dash, strike hard, *pleš* (Swed. *plaska*) to splash, *reš* *rash*, *smeš* *smash*, *weš* to wash.

§ 60. In the following words we have e which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of a: *besk* to bask, *elte(r)* (Prompt. Parv. *heltir*, Town. Myst. *helteře*, Stratmann) halter, *eskēd* (cp. ME. *aske* lizard) newt, *eft*, *espin* aspin, *etš* (ME. *hacchen*) to hatch, *fest* fast, *geðē(r)*, to gather, *tē-geðē(r)* together, *kest* (ME. *kesten*) to cast, *kredl* cradle, *swets* (OE. *swæcc* taste) a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., *weðē(r)* whether, *wesp* wasp, *ev* have, *ez* hast, has, *ed* had.

§ 61. *a* + medial *r* has become ā before consonants : ād *hard*, ādn *to harden*, ām *harm*, ām *arm*, āp *harp*, āt *thou art*, āvis(t) *harvest*, bāk *bark*, bāli *barley*, bān *child*, dān *to darn*, fān *fern*, jād (OE. *geard*) *yard*, jān *yarn*, kāt *cart*, māk *mark*, pāk *park*, spāk *spark*, stāk (always used in combination with some other word, as *stāk mad* *very angry*, *stāk neekt* *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong*, *severe*), stākrō (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff*, *stiffen*, swām *swarm*, swāþ (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, swāþi *swarthy*, šāp *sharp*, tādz *towards*, wād *ward*, wāf *wharf*, wāk (OE. *wærc*) *pain*, as verb *to ache*, wām *warm*, wān *to warn*, wāp *warp*, wāt *wart*.

But it has become āe before medial and final *r* in : āe(r) *are*, dāe(r) *dare*.

§ 62. *eal*, *al* has become oe in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, (1), *lm*, *lv*:

lf : koef *calf*, koef *calf (of the leg)*, oef *half*, oepni *half-penny*, oepþ *halfpennyworth*.

lh : woef, woefi (OE. walh *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*, *insipid to the taste*.

lk : boek (OE. balca) *bulk*, *beam*, stoek *stalk*, *stem*, toek *to talk*, woek *to walk*, tþoek *chalk*.

ll, (1) : boeld (ME. *balled*) *bald*, foel *to fall*, foel *a veil*, goel *gall*, koel (cp. kal § 57) *to call*, oel *all*, oel *hall*, smoel *small*, stoel *stall*, woel *wall*.

lm : poem *palm*. *lv* : soev *salve*.

§ 63. ME. aw (of various origins) has become oe :

doen *dawn*, droe *to draw*, kroel *crawl*, loe *law*, moek (ME. mauk Stratmann) *maggot*, oek *hawk*, oel *awl*, pret. soe *saw*, tloë *claw*.

§ 64. al has become ou before a following d :

boud *bold*, foud *fold*, foud *to fold*, koud *cold*, oud *old*.

The regularly developed form **oud** to hold is now only used in the phrase **oud on stop!** The usual form **od** to hold, is a new formation from the past participle **odn**, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following n.

§ 65. ME. ai, ei from OE. æg has become eə:

breən brain, **dee** day, **deəzi** daisy, **eəl** (OE. hægl) hail, **feən** (OE. fægen) glad, **fain**, **gladly**, **feə(r)** fair, **mee** (shortened in **mebi** perhaps, possibly) may, **meən** main, **neel** nail, **peəl** pail, **slee** (a new formation from the past participle) to slay; **sleən** slain, **sneəl** snail, **teəl** tail.

§ 66. a became lengthened to ā before mb already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the Ormulum. This ā fell together with OE. ā=Germanic ai, and has accordingly become uə (see § 122) in the Windhill dialect: **kuəm** comb, **wuəm** womb. **lam** lamb is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. Ormulum acc. sing. **lamb** (i. 274) beside acc. plural **lammbre** (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' Early English Pronunciation show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. a has become ei in **eit** eight, **eit'** (with suspended t) eighth. In **meitš** to measure the ei seems to point to an OE. æ (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. a has become iə in **biəd** beard, **giə(r)** gear, **iərin** herring.

§ 69. æ (a) has become ə in **gēs** (OE. gærsl, ME. gers) grass; and oi in **loin** (OE. lane, lone) lane, which has had the same development as old o in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short a in originally open syllables has usually become eə. But see § 71.

Examples are: **beəd** to bathe, **beək** to bake, but **bak-stn** (lit.

bake-stone) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, bee(r) bare, pret. bee(r) bore, bleed blade, bleez to blaze, deel dale, dleer(r) (ME. glarin) to stare hard, dreeg (OE. dragan) to drawl, dreek drake, eeg (OE. haga) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called tšiz ən bried trī lit. cheese and bread tree), eke(r) acre, eel ale, e(r) hare, eet to hate, e-eav to behave, fe(r) to fare, fleek flake, freem (OE. framian) to make a start or beginning, nitingeel nightingale, geep to gape, e-geet in action, at work, geet gate, greev grave, greez to graze, keek bread of every kind, kee(r) care, kreev to crave, leedl ladle, leem lame, leed (O.Icel. hlaða) barn, meed made, meeg (OE. maga) maw, meen mane, nit-mee(r) nightmare, meet (M. Low Germ. mate) mate, neeg (OE. gnagan) to gnaw, neekt naked, neem name, preet (cp. Swed. prata) to prate, babble, reek rake, reeðe(r) rather, seeg (OE. sage) a saw, seek sake, seel sale, seem same, skeelz scales, skreep to scrape, sneek snake, snee(r) snare, speed spade, speen (OE. spanan) to wean, spee(r) to spare, steek stake, steel (pret.) stole, stee(r) to stare, steevz staves, sweep the handle of a machine, šeed shade, šeem shame, šee(r) share, šeov to shave, teel tale, teem tame, teen taken, weed to wade, weel whale, ween to wane, wee(r) (ME. waren) to spend or lay out money, weev wave, weeve(r) to waver.

§ 71. æ (a) appears as a in: gavlæk (OE. gafoluc spear) crowbar, mak to make, ransak (O.Icel. rannsaka to search a house) to ransack, tak (O.Icel. taka) to take, šak to shake, šakl shackle, sadl saddle, stapl staple, faðe(r) father, laðe(r) foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as Schemel, Vater, nehmen, beside Semmel, Vetter, kommen. See Paul-Braune's Beiträge, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

e.

§ 72. West Germanic e and the OE. e which arose from the i-umlaut of a(o) have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. e (=old e and the i-umlaut of a(o)) in originally closed syllables usually appears as e in the W. dialect; and also when e was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r.

1. Old e:

beg (OE. *bedecian*) *to beg*, *bele* *to bellow*, *bel* *bell*, *delf* *a stone quarry*, *delv* *to delve*, *eldə(r)-trī* *elder*, *elm* *elm*, *elp* *help*, *etn* *eaten*, *enent* *anent*, *opposite*, *evm* *heaven*, *felt* *felt*, *feðə(r)* *feather*, *freš* *fresh*, *getn* (pp.) *got*, *jel* *yell*, *jelp* *yelp*, *kres* *cress*, *leðə(r)* *leather*, *melt* *to melt*, *nest* *nest*, *nevi* (OE. *nefa*, gen. *nefan*) *nephew*, *rekn* *to reckon*, *sel(sen)* *self*, *seldn* (OE. *seldon*) *seldom*, *sevm* *seven*, *skelp* (ME. *skelpen*) *to beat*, *flog*, *skep* (O. Icel. *skeppa*) *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc.*, *smel* *to smell*, *smelt* *to smelt*, *spek* *speck*, *swel* *to swell*, *swelt* (OE. *sweltan*) *to faint, be overpowered by heat*, *twenti* *twenty*, *þres* *to thresh*, *þresld* *threshold*, *weft* *weft*, *west* *west*, *weðə(r)* (OE. *weder*) *weather*, *weðə(r)* (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

2. i-umlaut of a(o):

bed *bed*, *bef* (Germ. *bäffen* *to bark*) *to cough*, *bek* (O. Icel. *bekkr*) *beck*, *beli* *belly*, *beləsəz* *bellows*, *belt* *belt*, *bend* *to bend*, *benk* *bench*, *best* *best*, *betə(r)* *better*, *blend* *to blend*, *dregz* *dregs*, *drenš* *to drench*, *eb* *ebb*, *edž* *edge*, *edž* *hedge*, *eft* (O. Icel. *hepti*) *haft*, *eg* (O. Icel. *eggia*) *to urge, incite*,

eg (O. Icel. egg) *egg*, **el** *hell*, **els** *else*, **em** *hem*, **en** *hen*, **end** *end*, **esp** (O. Icel. hespa) *hasp*, **evi** *heavy*, **fel** *to fell*, **kemp** (ME. *kempe*) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, **ketl** *kettle*, **leg** (O. Icel. leggr) *leg*, **lenþ** (by assimilation) *length*, **men** *men*, **mens** (OE. mennisc *dignity, honour*) *neatness*, **neb** *bill*, *beak*, **nek** *neck*, **net** *net*, **netl** *nettle*, **pen** *pen*, **peni** *penny*, **rest** *rest*, **retš** *wretch*, **seg** *sedge*, **sek** (O. Icel. sekkr) *sack*, **sel** *to sell*, **send** *to send*, **sent** *sent*, **set** *to set*, **slek** *small coal*, **slek** (OE. ge-sleccan) *to extinguish a fire*, etc. *with water*, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) *the latch of a door*, **spend** *to spend*, **stem** *stem*, **step** *step*, **strenþ** (by assimilation) *strength*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **šel** *shell*, **šelf** *shelf*, **tel** *to tell*, **temz** (cp. OE. temsian) *to strain, pass through a sieve* *a coarse hair sieve*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. klekia *to hatch, bring forth*) *brood of chickens*, **twelft** *twelfth*, **twelv** *twelve*, **web** *web*, **wed** (OE. weddian) *to wed, marry*, **wedž** *wedge*, **wel** (noun) *well*, **welp** *whelp*, **ouə(r)-welt** (O. Icel. velta) *to turn over, upset*, **went** *went*, **wet-stn** *whet-stone*.

§ 74. **er** in the combination **er** + consonant has partly become **ā** and partly **iə**. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt *heart*, **bāk** *to bark*, **bākm** (OE. *beorg + ham* N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *collar of a horse*, **bām** *barm*, **bān** (OE. *bern*) *barn*, **dāk** *dark*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **fāt** (ME. *ferten*) *pedere*, **kāv** *to carve*, **smāt** *smart*, **stāv** *to starve*, **wāk** (noun) *work*, **wātē** (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*.

Before final **r** we have **āe** : **fāe(r)** (OE. *feorr*) *far*, **stāe(r)** (OE. *steorra*) *star*, **wāe(r)** (O. Icel. *verre*) *worse*.

iənist *earnest*, **iəþ** *earth*, **jiəd** (3 feet) *yard*, **jiən** *yearn*, **liən** *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language : **bēn** *to burn*, **gēn** (with metathesis) *to grin*, **wēþ** *worth*, **sued** (older **swēð**) *sword*.

§ 75. **e** has become **iə** before **r** not followed by another consonant: **biə(r)** *to bear*, **piə(r)** *pear*, **smiə(r)** *to smear*, **spiə(r)** *spear*, **swiə(r)** *to swear*, **wiə(r)** *to wear*, **šiə(r)** *to shear*. The only exceptions are : **tāə(r)** *tar*, **mee(r)** *mare*.

§ 76. **e** (i-umlaut of **a**) has become **i** before original **n** (now **n** or **nž**) : **in** (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) *to hang*, **inž** *hinge*, **inlnd** *England*, **inliš** *English*, **din** *up* (O. Icel. **dengia** *to beat, strike*) *to reproach*, **flin** (ME. *flingen*) *to fling, throw*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **linə(r)** *to linger*, **minl** *to mingle*, **sinž** *to singe*, **slin** *to sling*, **strin** *string*, **þink** *to think*, **win** *wing*.

§ 77. **e** has become **i** in : **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **kil** *to kill*, **milk** *milk*, **rid** *rid*, **siks** *six*, **sikst** *sixth*, **silve(r)** *silver*, **siste(r)** (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, **sits** *such*, **šil** (ME. **schellen**, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has **schillin**, Stratmann) *to shell peas, etc.*, **wile** *willow*, **witš** *which*.

§ 78. **e** has become **i** before **ld** : **fild** *field*, **jild** *to yield*, **ſild** *shield*, **wild** *to wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have **i**: **bizm** *besom*, **dī** (ME., Ormulum **dēgen**) *to die*, **wil** (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, **wizl** *weazel*, and **gin** *given*.

§ 80. **e** has become **o** in : **fotš** (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. **fetche**, **foche**, inf. **fott**, Sweet, HES. p. 315) *to fetch*, **jole** *yellow*, **jon** *yon*, **swolə** (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum **swollȝhen**) *to swallow*. We have **oe** in **joən** (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) *to yawn*.

§ 81. **e** has become **ə** in : **bəri** *berry*, **(ə)levm** *eleven*, **jəst** *yeast*, **jəstədə** *yesterday*, **jet** *yet*.

§ 82. e has become iə in : əstiəd *instead*, friət *to fret*, bewail, mourn over, riep *to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. eol has become uə in : juək *yolk*.

§ 84. ME. ei from OE. eg, O. Icel. ei has become eə : b्रeed (OE. bregdan) *to resemble, act like another person*, geən (OE. gegn) *near, direct*, leə to lay, leəd laid, leən lain, reən rain, seə to say, seəl sail, weə way, eweə away.

beən (O. Icel. beinn) *near, direct*, beət bait, neə nay, steeək steak, ðeə (accented form) they, ðeə(r) (accented form) their.

e has also become eə in feəvr(r) *fever*.

§ 85. e(eo)+w has become eu : eu *ewe*, streu *to strew*.

§ 86. The combination eht has become eit : feit *to fight*, reit *right*, streit *straight*.

§ 87. Short e in open syllables has generally become ei :

beid bead, breitš (O. Fris. breke) *a breach*, eit to eat, briəd-fleik (O. Icel. fleki) *hurdle* on which oat-cakes are dried, meil meal-flower, meit meat, neid to knead, neiv (O. Icel. knefi) fist, pei (ME. pese) pea, speik to speak, bed-steid bedstead, steil to steal, steil (OE. stel) *the handle of a pot or jug*, steim (OE. ge-stefnian, a-stemnian to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak, treid to tread, wei (OE. wegan) to weigh, weik (ME. weke) *the wick of a lamp or candle*, weiv to weave.

§ 88. Short e in open syllables has remained in : brek to break, get (O. Icel. geta) to get, lek (O. Icel. leka) to leak.

i.

§ 89. OE. i has generally remained :

bid to invite to a funeral, pp. bidn, big big, large, bil

bill, bin (OE. *binnan*) *within*, **bind** to bind, **bir** (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, **bit** a bit, **bite(r)** bitter, **bitn** bitten, **bits** bitch, **biznes** business, **blind** blind, **blis** bliss, **brim** (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* burning heat) to put the boar to the sow, **brin** to bring, **dig** to dig, **dim** dim, **dis** dish, **diðe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) to tremble, shiver with cold, **dlitæ(r)** to glitter, **drift** drift, **drink** to drink, **drivm** driven, **fidl** fiddle, **fikl** fickle, **film** film, **fin** fin, **find** to find, **finø(r)** finger, **fiš** fish, **fit** ready, prepared, **flik** flitch, **flike(r)** to flicker, **flint** flint, **gidi** giddy, **gift** gift, **gilt** (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gulta*) a young female pig, **be-gin** to begin, **grind** to grind, **grip** grip, **if** if, **ik** to hitch, **il** ill, **ilt** hilt, **im** him, **in**, **i** in, **indø(r)** (occ. *inðø(r)*) to hinder, **bi-int** behind, **it** it, **it** to hit, **iðø(r)** hither, **iz** is, **iz** his, **kid** kid, **kin-kof** whooping-cough, **kirk** (ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp) to cough (of whooping-cough), **kist** (O. Icel. *kista*) chest, box, kit (ME. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** (ME. *kitelen*) to tickle, **krisp** crisp, **lid** lid, **lig** (OE. *licgan*) to lie down, **lik** to lick, **lim** limb, **lip** lip, **liv** to live, **livø(r)** liver, **midl** middle, **miks** to mix, **mil-deu** mildew, **mint** mint, **mis** to miss, **mizl-tue** mistletoe, **mist** mist, **mitš** much, **nibl** to nibble, **niml** nimble, **nit** (OE. *hnitu*) nit, **pig** pig, **pigin** a small water-can, **pitš** pitch, **piþ** pith, **prik** to prick, **prikl** prickle, **rib** rib, **ridl** (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) sieve, **ridn** ridden, **rift** (ME. *riften*) to belch, eructate, **rim** rim, **rind** rind, **rin** ring, **rin** to wring, **rinkl** wrinkle, **rist** wrist, **rizn** risen, **ritn** written, **sift** to sift, **sikl** sickle, **grun-sil** groundsel, **silk** silk, **sin** since, **sindø(r)** cinder, **sin** to sing, **sink** to sink, **sit** to sit, **siv** sieve, **skift** to shift, remove, **skin** skin, **skil** skill, **slidn** (pp.) slid, **slink** to slink, **slip** to slip, **slipi** slippery, **slitn** (pp.) slit, **smitl** to infect, **smitn** smitten, **smiþ** smith, **smiði** smithy, **spil** to spill, **spin** to spin, **spinl** spindle, **spit** to spit, **spitek** spigot, **sprin** to spring, **stik** stick, **stik** to stick, **stil** still, **stin** to sting, **stink**

to stink, stitš stitch, strikn̄ stricken, swift swift, swil (OE. swilian) to rinse, wash out, swilinz thin liquid food for pigs, swim to swim, swin̄ to swing, šift chemise, šilin shilling, šin shin, šip ship, šrimp shrimp, šrink to shrink, tik tick, til to till, tin tin, tit, titi (OE. tit) breastmilk, tlim to climb, tlin̄ to cling, tlip to clip, tšikin chicken, tšilde(r) (only used in the plural, for the sing. bān is always used) children, tšin chin, twig twig, twin twin, twinkl to twinkle, twist twist, þik thick, friendly, in love with, þin̄ thing, þisl thistle, þrift thrift, ðis this, wi with, wide widow, widower, wik (O. Icel. vik stirring, moving) quick, alive, wik week, wil (accented form) will, win to win, wind wind, wind to wind, windē window, wintē(r) winter, wink to wink, wispe(r) to whisper, wisl to whistle, wit wit, witl (ME. þwitel) large carving knife, witš witch, wizn (OE. wisnian to dry up) to wither.

§ 90. ir + consonant has become ē + consonant:

bēd bird, bēk birch, gēsl gristle, ēd herd, tšētš (but kē-gēt kirkgate) church, þēd third, þēti thirty, wēl to whirl.

§ 91. i has become e in: gosēp gossip, jēs yes, stērēk (OE. stirc, styric) heifer, θ(r) her, tšērēp to chirp.

§ 92. i has been lengthened before Id: mīld mild, wīld wild. But tšilde(r) (only used in the plural, for the sing. bān is used) children, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. iht has become īt: brīt bright, lit light, levis, līts the lungs of animals, mīt (noun) might, nīt night, shortened in fotnit fortnight, plīt plight, sīt sight, slīt slight, tīt tight. weit (OE. gewihte) has been influenced by wei to weigh.

§ 94. Medial OE. ig has become ī in: stī sty, ladder, stil (OE. stigel) stile, til tile.

§ 95. i has become ai in: ai (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. iw has become iu: tliu (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.

§ 97. i has become u in: kud (OE. *cwidu*) *cud, rush, tul to*.

§ 98. i has become ie in: *fliə(r)* (Norw. *flira*) *to laugh or sneer at, striək streak, stripe, ðiəz these*.

§ 99. i has become e in: lenit (ME. *lynet*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet*.

O.

§ 100. OE. o (=West Germanic o) in originally closed syllables has usually remained o; and also when o was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an l, m, n, r:

blob (see N.E.D.) *a bubble, bulb, bodm bottom, boks box, bore to borrow, brokn broken, broþ broth, dof to undress, dog dog, dokn (OE. docce) a dock, dolt lump of dirt, don to dress, drop drop, džogl (cp. ME. joggen) to shake, flok flock, fog (ME. fogge) aftergrass, foks fox, folę to follow, fond (ME. fonné, pp. of fonnaen be foolish) fond, fotn (pp.) fought, frog frog, frost frost, froþ froth, frozn frozen, god god, gospl gospel, kob-web cob, kod cod, kof cough, kok cock, kokl cockle, kolep (ME. colop, cp. O. Swed. kollops) slice (of bacon), kope(r) copper, kroft (OE. croft) a small field, krop crop, kros cross, loft loft, lok lock, loks small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, lop (OE. lopp) flea, lopəd (ME. lopren coagulate) clotted, covered with dirt, lopste(r) lobster, lost lost, lot lot, mos moss, moþ moth, nod (ME. nodden) nap, short sleep, nok*

to knock, not knot, notš notch, od odd, ofl offal, oft oft, often, og (ME. *hog*) *the first year's wool of a sheep, oks ox, ole hollow, olin* (OE. *holen*) *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree, on* (accented form) *on, op* to *hop, opm open, otə(r)* *otter, otšed orchard, ovl hovel, plot plot, poks pox, prod* to *prick, goad, rok rock, rot* to *rot, slop* (O. Icel. *sloppr*) *the leg of a pair of trousers, slot* (ME. *slot*) *bolt of a door, smok smock, snod* (O. Icel. *snoðinn* *smooth (of hair)*), *smooth, even, snodn* to *make smooth, snot snot, sod sod, sodnd* *saturated, wet through, sok sock, sorə sorrow, spokn* *spoken, spot spot, stok stock, stop* to *stop, šop shop, šot shot, šotn* (pp.) *shot, tlog* a shoe with wooden soles, *tlok* the common black beetle, *tlok* to *cluck, tlot clot, tlomv cloven, top top, topin* (ME. *topping*) *the front part of the hair of the head, topl* to *fall over, tot* a small beer glass, *trodn trodden, trof trough, tšozn chosen, prosł* (OE. *þrostle*) *thrush, protl* (ME. *þrotlen*) *to press on the windpipe, wovm woven.*

§ 101. *oht* has become *out*: **bout** *bought*, **doutə(r)** *daughter*, **rout** *wrought*. We have however *o* in *fotn* (§ 100) *fought*.

§ 102. ME. **ow** (=OE. *og*) has become *ou*: **reen-bou** *rain-bow*, **floun** *flown*.

§ 103. *ol + consonant* has become *ou + consonant*: **boul** *bowl*, **boustə(r)** *bolster*, **bout** *bolt*, **fouk** *folk*, **goud** *gold*, **kouk** (see N.E.D. sub. *colk*) *coke, cinder*, **kout** *colt*, **out** *holt*, **moud-wāp** *a mole*, **stoun** *stolen*, **toul** *toll*.

But we have *o* in *wod* (accented form) *would*; and *u* in *sud* (accented form) *should*; and *oe* in *noep* (ME. *nolpen* to *strike*) *to beat, strike*.

§ 104. The development of *o* before a following *r*:

(1) *oe*: **boen** *born*, **foek** *fork*, **koen** *corn*, **te-moen** *to-*

morrow, moen, moenin morning, noeþ north, oen horn, oes horse, stoem storm, swoen sworm, ſoen shorn, ſoet short, toen torn, þoen thorn.

(2) uə: e-fue(r) before, smue(r) (OE. smorian) *to smother, suffocate.*

bued *board, e-fued afford, ued hoard.*

(3) ē: spē(r) *spur, wēd word, wēld world.*

§ 105. o has become uə in: **buēkn̄** (ME. bolkin) *to belch, retch, fluēt float, kuev cove, juēk yoke, uep hope, nuez nose, puēk* (OE. poca) *sack, puēni pony, puēst* (OE. post from Lat. postis) *post, ruez a rose, stuēv stove, suēk to soak, suēp* (OE. sop̄a sup, small quantity (of water)) *a little tea or beer, etc., tšuēk to choke.*

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. o has become ū in: **smūk** *to smoke, ūl shovel, stūp* (ME. stolpe) *a post.*

§ 107. o has become u in: **dul** *dull, foks-dluv fox-glove, flute(r)* *to flutter, kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss, uvm oven.* It is very probable that the u in some of these words goes back to OE. y (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the Academy, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. o has become e through loss of stress in: **ðen** *then, wen when.*

§ 109. o in originally open syllables has generally become oi: **boil** (O.Icel. bolr, ME. bole) *bole of a tree, foil foal, goit* (ME. gote) *channel, mill-stream, koil coal, pig-coit* (OE. cot, cote) *pig-sty, loin* (OE. lone) *lune, loiz* (OE. losian) *to lose, moit mote, oil hole, roid* (mostly used in the plural roidz) *a clearing (of a wood), soil* (OE. sol) *ground,*

earth, soil (OE. *sole*, Lat. *solea*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *þoil* (OE. *þolian* *to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *þroit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short o in open syllables has remained in : **bodi** (OE. *bodig*) *body*, **popi** (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

u.

§ 111. Short u has generally remained unchanged :

bluðe(r) *to cry, weep*, **buk** *buck*, **bul** *bull*, **bulék** *bullock*, **bun** (pp. of **bind**) *bound, obliged, beholden*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **busl** *to bustle*, **drukn** (pp.) *drunk*, **dub** *a small pool of water*, **dum** *dumb*, **dun** *to urge for payment*, **dun** *dung*, **ful** *full*, **fule(r)** *fuller*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **grunt** *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, **grund** *ground*, **grunz** (pl.) *sediment*, **b-e-gun** *begun*, **gust** *gust*, **guts** (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, **jun** *young*, **krudl** (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, **krudz** (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, **krum** *crumb*, **krumpl** *to crumple*, **kndl** *to embrace*, **kuf** (*kuft*) *cuff*, **kum** *to come*, **kunin** *cunning*, **kup** *cup*, **lug** (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, **luv** *lung*, **luv** *love*, **muml** *to mumble*, **mun** (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, **musl** *mussel*, **num** *numb*, **nut** *nut*, **pluk** *to pluck*, **pund** *a pound*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **run** *wrong*, **skuft** *the nape of the neck*, **skul** *skull (of the head)*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slur** *slung*, **sprun** *sprung*, **spun** *spun*, **stubi** (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, **stump** *stump*, **stun** *to stun*, **stun** *stung*, **stut** (cp. ME. *stutten* *to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, **sum** *some*, **sume(r)** *summer*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, **sun** *son*, **sun** *sun*, **sunde** *Sunday*, **sukn** *sunk*, **sun** *sung*, **swum** (pp.) *swum*, **swun** *swung*, **šrukn** *shrunk*, **šun** *to shun*,

šuðe(r) (ME. schuderen) *to shudder*, tlun *clung*, tluste(r) *cluster*, tub (ME. tubbe) *tub*, tug (ME. tuggen) *to tug*, plod, tuml *to tumble*, tun *tun*, tun *tongue*, tup (ME. tuppe) *a ram*, tusk *tusk*, tſuf *proud, haughty*, ug *to carry*, ugli *ugly*, ugn (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, ulz (ME. huls) *bean-swads*, unded *hundred*, unde(r) *under*, uni *honey*, unt *to hunt*, unø(r) *hunger*, þunø(r) *thunder*, wud *wood*, wulzi *wollen*, wun (pp.) *wound*, wun (pp.) *won*, wund *wound*, wundø(r) *wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in: būk, būkp (ME. bulke, O.Icel. bulki) *bulk, size*, e-būn (OE. on-bufan) *above*, mūfin *muffin*, pūl *to pull*, šūldø(r) (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say šuðø(r)) *shoulder*, wūl *wool* (but wulzi *wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē: dēst *durst*, kēs *to curse*, skēf *scurf*, snēt (ME. snurtin, cp. Low Germ. snurten *to snort, snore*) *to sneeze, giggle*, tēn *to turn*, tēf *turf*.

(2) e: bērē *borough*, eri *row, disturbance, noise*, fērē *furrow*.

(3) uø: duø(r) *door*, muøn *to mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that muøn has nothing to do with OE. murnan, but is simply muøn *to moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā: fāl (OE. fugol) *fowl*, kāl (OE. cugle) *cowl*, sā (OE. sugu) *sow*.

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in: ānd *hound*, bāns (ME. bunsen) *to bounce*, drānd (OE. druncian) *to drown*.

§ 116. u has become iu in: þriu (þrift) *through, from, on account of*.

y.

§ 117. *y* (=the i-umlaut of *u*) has generally become *i*:
bizi *busy*, **brig** *bridge*, **brim** *brim*, **brimstn** *brimstone*, **did** *did*, **didl** (cp. OE. *dyderian*) *to cheat*, **din** *din*, **dip** *to dip*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **fil** *to fill*, **flig** (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. **flukke** *able to fly*) *to fledge*, **flit** *to remove*, **kiln** *kiln*, **ekin** *akin*, **kinl** *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, **kinlin** *firewood*, **kin** *king*, **kripl** *cripple*, **kitšn** *kitchen*, **ig** (OE. *hyge* *mind*) *mood, temper*, **il** *hill*, **inš** *inch*, **ip** *hip*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **lift** *to lift*, **lin** (O.Icel. *lyng*) *heather*, **lisn** *to listen*, **mig** *midge*, **miln** *mill*, **nit** *to knit*, **pile** *pillow*, **pit** *pit*, **rig** (OE. *hrycg*) *back*, **rigin** *ridge of a house*, **sil** *sill*, **sin** *sin*, **kā-slip** *cowslip*, **snift** *to sniff*, **scent**, **stint** *to stint*, **tlik** (OE. *clycc(e)an*, see N.E.D. sub **clitch**) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, **tlip** *to clip*, **trim** *to trim*, **þin** *thin*.

§ 118. *yht* has become *it*: **flīt** *flight*, **frit** *fright*, **rit** *wright*.

§ 119. *y* has become *i* before *ld*: **bīld** *to build*, **gīld** *to gild*.

§ 120. *y* before a following *r*.

(1) *ē*: **bēdn** *burden*, **bēl** *āt* (OE. *byrlian*) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, **bēþ** *birth*, **ēdl** *hurdle*, **fēst** *first*, **gēdl** *girdle*, **kēnl** *kernel*, **mēþe(r)** *to murder*, **mēki** *mirky*, **šēt** *shirt*, **tēd** (cp. OE. *tyrdel*, *Stratmann*) *turd*, **wēk** *to work*, **wēm** *worm*.

(2) *e*: **bēri** *to bury*, **mēri** *merry*, **spērinz** (cp. OE. *spyrian*) *banns of marriage*, **stē(r)** *to stir*, **wēri** *to worry*, **fig-wēt** *figwort*.

§ 121. *y* has become *u* in: **bluš** *to blush*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **bunl** *bundle*, **krutš** *crutch*, **muk** *muck*, **stubl** *stubble*, **šut** *to shut*, **šutl** *shuttle*, **trunl** *trundle*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is uə :

bruēd broad, **buēn** bone, **buē(r)** boar, **buēt** boat, **buēþ** both, **druēn** drone, **druēv** (noun) drove, **duē** doe, **duēf** dough, **duēfl** cowardly, **duēl** dole, **fuēm** foam, **guēd** goad, **gruēn** to groan, **gruēp** to grope, **gruēv** grove, **guē** to go, **ē-guē** ago, **guēn** gone, **guē(r)** gore, **guēst** ghost, **guēt** goat, **kruēk** to croak, **luēd** load, **burden**, **luēf** loaf, **luēn** loan, **eluēn** alone, **luēnsm** lonely, **luēþ** loath, **luēð** to loathe, **muēn** (OE. mānan, ME. mānen, mānen) to moan, **muē(r)** more, **muēst** most, **nuē** no, **nuēn** none, **ruēd** road, **ruēp** rope, **ruē(r)** to roar, **struēk** to stroke, **struēk** (OE. strāc) half a bushel, **stuēn** stone, **suē** so, **suēp** soap, **sue(r)** sore, **tluēþ** cloth, **tluēz** clothes, **tluēð** to clothe, **tluēvē(r)** clover, **tuē** toe, **tuēd** toad, **tuēkr** token, **tuēn** (lit. *the one*) one of two, **uē** who, **uēk** oak, **uēli** holy, **uēl** whole, **uēm** home, **uēnli** lonely, **uē(r)** oar, **uē(r)** hoar, **uēs(t)** (OE. hās) hoarse, **uēts** oats, **uēþ** oath, **wuē** woe.

§ 123. āw has become oē :

bloē to blow, **kroē** crow, **kroē** to crow, **mōē** to mow, **noē** to know, **sloē** slow, **snoē** snow, **soē** to sow, **þoē** to thaw, **þroē** to throw, **oēðē(r)** either, **noēðē(r)** neither.

But we have **ou** in : **out** (OE. āwiht) aught, **nout** (OE. nāwiht) naught, **soul** (OE. sāwol) soul.

§ 124. ā has become ou in :

lou (O.Icel. lāgr) low, **ou** (OE. āgan) to owe, **out** (OE. āhte) ought; but **oē** in : **oēn** (OE. āgen) own.

§ 125. ā was shortened to a at an early period in : as, **aks** (OE. āscian, ācsian) to ask, **alidē** (OE. hālig-dæg)

holiday, lavrēk (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark, spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To e in *meš* *mash*, cp. § 59.

And to o in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. ā has become u in *ut* *hot*, *wun* *one*, *wuns* *once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (=OE. ā) has become ee: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play, week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the ā before the following k, cp. words like *leits* *leech* (§ 132), *teits* *teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. ā has become e in the unaccented particles: *en* *an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r)* *or*, *ne(r)* *nor*, *net* *not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassed: *poul* *pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees* *race*, *swip* *to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū* *two*.

Germanic āe.

§ 130. Germanic āe (=WS. āe, O.North. ē) has become i in: *grīdi* *greedy*, *īmin* (OE. *āfnung*, ME. *āfening*) *evening*, *nīdl* *needle*, *rīd* *to read*, *sīd* *seed*, *slīp* *to sleep*, *strīt* *street*, *śīp* *sheep*, *tśīz* *cheese*, *þrīd* *thread*.

§ 131. It has become iə in:

brieþ *breath*, *brieð* *to breathe*, *dried* *to dread*, *fie(r)* *fear*, *e-fied* *afraid*, *iel* *eel*, *iernd* *errand*, *jie(r)* *year*, *miel* *meal, repast*, *swiēl* (OE. *swālan*, O.Icel. *svāla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *ðiə(r)* *there*, *wiəpm* *weapon*, *wiə(r)* *where*, *wiez* *to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87): **leitš** *leech*, **speitš** *speech*.

§ 133. It has become eə in : **bleet** *to bleat*, **gree** *gray*, **eə(r)** *hair*, **weəv** *wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to e in : **bleðə(r)** *bladder*, **let** *to let*, **medə** *meadow*, **red** (OE. rædde) *read*, **sed** (OE. sæde, older sægde, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, **setədə** (OE. sæterdæg) *Saturday*, **slept** *slept*, **sez** *sayest*, **says**, **šepəd** *shepherd*, **šepstə(r)** *starling*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 135. It has become a in : **blast** *blast*.

§ 136. It has become i in : **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.

OE. ā (= i-umlaut of a).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of ā is ie :

briedþ *breadth*, **diel** *deal*, **dliem** *gleam*, **iel** *to heal*, **ielþ** *health*, **iēt** *heat*, **ieðn** *heathen*, **liēd** *to lead*, **liēdə(r)** *tendon*, **liēn** *lean*, **liēst** *least*, **liēv** *to leave*, **miēn** *mean*, **miēn** *to mean, intend*, **riē(r)** *to rear*, **riēþ** *wreath*, **siē** *sea*, **siēt** *seat*, **swiēt** *to sweat*, **šiēþ** *sheath*, **tiez** *to tease*, **tliēn** *c!ean*, **wiēt** *wheat*.

§ 138. Before c(k) it became shortened to e, and then underwent the same further development as old e in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132 : **bleits** *to bleach*, **reik** *to reach*, **teits** *to teach*.

§ 139. ā has also become ei in :

- (1) **lein** *to lean*, **spreid** *to spread*.
- (2) **kei** *key*, **nei** *neigh*.

140. āht has become out : **tout** (OE. tāhte) *taught*.

§ 141. ā has become eə in : **leədi** *lady*, **steeəz** *stairs*, **tleə** *clay*.

§ 142. It has become oə in : **noəðə(r)** *neither*, **oəðə(r)** *either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to e in : **emti** *empty*, **fles** *flesh*, **left** (pret. and pp.) *left*, **lent** (pret. and pp.) *lent* (**len** to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) **les** *less*, **ment** *meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to a in : **bad** *bad*, **fat** *fat*, **laðə(r)** *ladder*, **mad** *mad*, **madlin** *a bewildered or confused person*, **stupid** *fellow*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **spat** (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become i in **ivə(r)** *ever*, **ivri** *every*, **nive(r)** *never*.

§ 146. **oni** (OE. ānig) has been influenced by **moni** (OE. manig) *many*.

ē.

1. ē (=i-umlaut of ō).

§ 147. ē, the i-umlaut of ō, has become ī : **blīd** *to bleed*, **brīd** *to breed*, **dīm** *to deem*, **fīd** *to feed*, **fil** *to feel*, **fīt** *feet*, **gīs** *geese*, **grīn** *green*, **grīt** *to greet*, **īd** *heed*, **īl** *heel*, **kīl** (OE. cēlan) *to cool*, **kīn** *keen*, **kīp** *to keep*, **kwīn** *queen*, **mīt** *to meet*, **sīk** *to seek*, **sīm** *to seem*, **sli** *sly*, **swīt** *sweet*, **tīm** (O. Icel. tōma) *to pour out*, **tīp** *teeth*, **wīp** *to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to e before consonant combinations in : **bled** *bled*, **bles** *to bless*, **bred** *bred*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **fed** *fed*, **felt** (pret.) *felt*, **kept** *kept*, **met** *met*, **tem** (pret. of **tīm** § 147) *poured out*, **tem-ful** *brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular : **britšəz** (OE.

brōc) *breeches*, **weōst** (OE. *wāste*) *waste*, **wīri** (OE. *wārig*) *weary*.

2. ē (=older īe, partly arising from the i-umlaut of ēa, ēo, and partly arising from ecthlipsis).

§ 150. This ē has also generally become ī: **dī** *to dye*, **drī** *dreary*, **lītnin** *lightning*, **bē-līv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **slīv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **śīt** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This ē has been shortened to i in: **rik** *reek*, *smoke*, *strip* *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become īe before a following r in: **iēd** *heard*, **iē(r)** *to hear*, **niē(r)** (OHG. *nioro*) *kidney*, **stiē(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. ē has been shortened to e at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become ee in: **ee** *hay*; and ei in: **eit** *height*.

3. Germanic ē.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **iē(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. mēd, older **meord** *pay, reward*) *troublesome, tiresome, to no purpose*.

4. The OE. ē which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This ē has become ī in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī he**, **jī ye**, **mī me**, **ðī thee**, **wī we**.

ī.

§ 156. OE. ī has regularly become ai: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. *hrīm*?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. *bīdan*) *to endure, put up with, wait, stay, remain, bait to*

bite, braidl bridle, daik *dike, dyke, dlaid* *to glide, draiv* *to drive, fail* *file, faiv* *five, graip* *to gripe, graim* (ME. *grīm*) *soot* (*on the kettle*), *kraist* *Christ, laif* *life, laik* *like, laim* *lime, lain* *line, e-laiv* *alive, mai* (*accented form*) *my, mail* *mile, main* *mine, mait* *mite, naif* *knife, paik* *pike, pail* *pile, pain* *to pine, paip* *pipe, raid* *to ride, raip* *ripe, rait* *to write, raiv* (O. Icel. *rīfa* *to break*) *to tear, raiz* *to rise, said* *side, sail* (ME. *sīlen*) *to strain through a sieve, saip* (cp. MHG. *sīfen*) *to ooze or drain out slowly, saið* *scythe, slaid* *to slide, slaim* *slime, slaip* *to take away the skin or outside covering, smait* *to smite, snaip* *snipe, straide* *to stride, straik* *to strike, swaim* *to climb up a tree or pole, swaip* (cp. MHG. *swīfen*) *to sweep off, remove hastily, šain* *to shine, šait* *cacare, šaiw* (ME. *schīve*) *slice, taid* *feast time, tайдin* *a present from the feast, taik* (O. Icel. *tīk* *dog*) *a low fellow, taim* *time, tait* (*in the phrase: es tait as soon, comp. taitē(r)* *sooner, rather, ME. tīt, O. Icel. masc. tīðr, neut. tītt*) *soon, twain* *twine, twais* *twice, ðai* (*accented form*) *thy, ðain* *thine, þraiv* *to thrive, waid* *wide, waif* *wife, wail* *a while, time, wain* *wine, waip* *to wipe, wait* *white, waiz* *wise, fraide* *Friday.*

§ 157. ī before a following r: *aien* *iron, spaie(r)* *spire, wai(e(r))* *wire.*

§ 158. Old ī appears as ī in: *sī* *to sigh* (§ 318, b), *skrīk* (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*, Swed. *skrīka*) *to shriek*. And possibly in *stī* (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stīga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. īw has become iu: *spiu* (OE. *spīwan*) *to spew, tiuzdæ* (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday.*

§ 160. ī underwent early shortening to i in: *bi* (*unaccented form*) *by, dwinl* *to dwindle, fift* *fifth, fifti* *fifty, fipms* *fivepence, linin* *linen, linsid* *linseed, stif* *stiff, wimin* *women, midif* *midwife, wizdm* *wisdom.*

§ 161. **rī** has become **ē** through metathesis in : **kēsmes** *Christmas*, **kēsn** *to christen*.

§ 162. **i** has become **u** in : **wumn** *woman*; **ie** in : **sniēk** *to sneak*; **e** in : **sterep** *stirrup*.

ō.

§ 163. The normal development of **ō** is **ui**: **bluid** *blood*, **bruid** *brood*, **buin** *boon*, **buit** *to boot*, **buið** *booth*, **buizm** *bosom*, **duin** *done*, **fluid** *flood*, **fuid** *food*, **fuit** *foot*, **guid** *good*, **guis** *goose*, **kruidl** *to shrink or cower with cold, fear or pain*, **kuil** *cool*, **muid** *mood*, **muild** *confusion, bad temper*, **muin** *moon*, **nuin** *noon*, **pruiv** (OE. **prōfian** from Lat. **probāre**) *to prove*, **ruid** *rood*, **ruif** *roof*, **ruit** *root*, **skuil** *school*, **smuið** *smooth*, **spuin** *spoon*, **stuid** *stood*, **stuil** *stool*, **suin** *soon*, **suit** *soot*, **tuil** *tool*, **tuiþ** *tooth*, **šuin** *shoes*, **uid** *hood*, **uif** *hoof*, **uin** (ME. **hōnen**) *to harass, treat badly*.

§ 164. **ō** has become **iu** before **k**, **m**, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before **k**: **briuk** *brook*, **iuk** *hook*, **kriuk** *crook*, **liuk** *to look*, **niuk** *nook*, **riuk** *rook*, **šiuk** *shook*, **tiuk** *took*.

būk *book*, and **kūk** *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before **m**: **blium** *bloom*, **brium** *broom*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dium** *doom*, **gium** *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect: **biu** *bough*, **diu** *to do*, **driu** *drew*, **iniu** (plural) *enough*, **pliu** *plough*, **sliu** *slew*, **tiu** *too*.

šū *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form **šuin** § 163. **ō** appears as **i** in **inif** (sing.) *enough*.

§ 165. ō has become uə before r: dluə(r) (ME. glōren) *to stare*, flue(r) *floor*, muə(r) *moor*.

§ 166. ōw has become ou: dlou *to glow*, flou *to flow*, grou *to grow*, stou *to stow*.

§ 167. ōht became oht already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become out in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: brout *brought*, sout *sought*, þout *thought*.

§ 168. ō has become ou in: skoup *scoop*.

§ 169. Shortenings of old ō.

(a) To o: blosm *blossom*, foste(r) *foster*, foðe(r) *fodder*, kom (OE. cōm) *came*, soft *soft*, šod *shod*, tof *tough*.

(b) To u: bruðe(r) *brother*, dluv *glove*, duz *dost*, does, munde *Monday*, munþ *month*, muðe(r) *mother*, sluf (OE. slōg) *slough*, tuðe(r) *the other*, uðe(r) *other*.

§ 170. ō has become e in wednzde (OE. wōdnes-dæg) *Wednesday*.

ū.

§ 171. ū has generally become ā: ā *how*, āl *owl*, āmive(r) *however*, ās *house*, āt *out*, bā *to bow*, bān (O. Icel. būenn, lit. *bound*; generally used in the sense of *going*, as wiə(r) te bān? *where art thou going?* am bān dān tloin *I am going down the lane*), brā *brow*, brān *brown*, bāt (OE. būtan, be-ūtan) *without*, e-bāt *about*, dān *down*, dāst *dust*, dlāmi (not the same word as *gloomy* which is dliumi § 164) *sad*, downcast, drāzi *drowsy*, fāl *foul*, ugly, kā *cow*, krād *crowd*, lād *loud*, lās *louse*, mās *mouse*, māþ *mouth*, nā *now*, rām *room*, rāst *rust*, prād *proud*, sāk *to suck*, sāþ *south*, slām (OE. slūma) *slumber*, sprāt (cp. ME. sprūte, M. Low Germ. sprūte) *to sprout*, šrād *shroud*, tān *town*,

tlād *cloud*, **tlāt** *clout*, **trāst** (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, **ðā** (accented form) *thou*, **þāzn** *thousand*.

§ 172. ū has become āe before a following r: **āe(r)** (accented form) *our*, **kāe(r)** **dān** (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra* *to cower*) *to bend down, sit down*, **sāe(r)** *sour*, **šāe(r)** *shower*.

But we have ē in **þēzde** *Thursday*.

§ 173. **doən** *down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. ū was shortened to u at an early period in: **busk** (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask* *to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, **druft** *drought*, **duv** *dove*, **fus** *fuss*, **kud** (accented form) *could*, **plum** *plum*, **ruf** *rough*, **uni-sukl** *honeysuckle*, **sup** *to drink*, **sup**, **šuv** *to shove*, **þum** *thumb*, **ulet** *owl*, **up** *up*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **uz** (accented form) *us*, **uzbn** *husband*.

It has been weakened to e in the unaccented particle **bēd** *but*.

ȳ.

§ 175. ȳ, the i-umlaut of ū, has become ai: **aid** *hide*, **skin**, **aiv** *hive*, **braid** *bride*, **brain** *brine*, **drai** *dry*, **draip** *to drip*, **daiv** *to dive*, **kait** *kite*, **lais** *lice*, **mais** *mice*, **praid** *pride*, **skai** *sky*.

§ 176. It has become aie before a following r: **aiə(r)** *to hire*, **faiə(r)** *fire*, **maiə(r)** *mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to i in: **filþ** *filth*, **idn** (pp. from which was formed a new present id *to hide*), **litl** *little*, **lits** (retained only in the game of lits en gēts lit. *littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two lits

have the value of one **gēt**; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7). **biml** *thimble*, **wiš** *to wish*.

§ 178. **ȳ** (?) has become **u** in **þrust** *to thrust*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. **ēa** has generally become **iə**: **biēm** *beam*, **biēn** *bean*, **biet** *to beat*, **briēd** *bread*, **dīēd** *dead*, **diēf** *deaf*, **dieb** *death*, **driēm** *dream*, **e-giēn** *again, against*, **iēd** *head*, **iēp** *heap*, **iē(r)** *ear*, **iēst** *east*, **iēste(r)** *Easter*, **liēd** *lead*, **lief** *leaf*, **bē-lief** *belief*, **nie(r)** *near*, **piē-kok** *peacock*, **siēm** *seam*, **stiēm** *steam*, **stiēp** *steep*, **striē** (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, **striēm** *stream*, **šief** *sheaf*, **tiēm** *team*, **tšiēp** *cheap*, **þriēp** (OE. *þrēapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, **þriētn** *to threaten*.

§ 180. **ēaw** has become **eu**: **dēu** *dew*, **eu** *to hew*, **fēu** (OE. *fēawe*) *few*, **šēu** *to show*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.

But we have **oe** in **roē** (OE. *hrēaw*) *raw*; which presupposes a form **hrāw** (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become **i** in: **i** (plural **īn**) *eye*, **tšik** *cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become **ei** in: **ei** (OE. *hēah*) *high*, **nei** (OE. *nēah*) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms **heh** and **neh** would regularly become diphthongized to **ei**, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become **ee** in: **fleē** (OE. *fleān*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, **neēbe(r)** *neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse **au** has become **ou** in : **loup** (O. Icel. **hlaupa**) *to leap, jump, lous* (O. Icel. **lauss**) *loose*; and **œ** in : **goem** (O. Icel. **gaum**) *heed, care, attention, goemles* *silly, stupid, roet* (O. Icel. **rauta** *to roar*) *to bray*.

§ 185. **ēa** has become **ē** through absorption of **r** in : **gēt** *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of **ēa**:

- (a) To **e** in : **efe(r)** *heifer, lek* *leek, red* *red.*
- (b) To **a** in : **laðe(r)** *lather, tšap* *chap.*

ēo.

§ 187. OE. **ēo** has generally become **i**: **bī** *bee, bī* (accented form) *to be, bīn* *been, dīp* *deep, dlī* *glee, find* *fiend, flī* *to fly, flī* *fly, fīs* *fleece, frī* *free, frīz* *to freeze, krīp* *to creep, lī* *to lie, līf* (OE. **lēof**) *soon, līvē(r)* *sooner, rather, līt* *a light, nī* *knee, nīz* (O. Icel. **hniōsa**) *to sneeze, rīd* *reed, rīl* *reel, prīst* *priest, sī* *to see, sīð* *to seethe, snīz* *to sneeze, tlīv* *to cleave, trī* *tree, bē-twīn* *between, þī* *thigh, þīf* *thief, þrī* *three, wīd* *weed, wīl* *wheel.*

But we have **tšiuz** *to choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become **iə** before a following **r**: **biə(r)** *beer, diə(r)* *dear, driəri* *dreary.*

§ 189. Before **r+consonant** it became shortened to **e** already in ME., and then had the same further development as old **e** before **r+consonant** (§ 87): **dālin** (OE. **dēorling**, ME. **derrling**) *darling, fādin* (OE. **fēorðung**, ME. **ferthing**) *farthing.*

§ 190. **ēow** has become **iu**: **bliu** *blew, briu* *to brew, griu* *grew, jiuþ* *youth, kriu* *crew, niu* *new, niu* *knew, riu* *to*

rue, sniu (§ 377) *it snowed*, **tliu** *clew*, **triu** *true*, **triuþ** *truth*, **siu** *sowed*, **þriu** *threw*.

But in the following words we have **eu** which points to an old **ēaw** (§ 180): **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, **tſeu** *to chew*. We have **oue** in: **foue(r)** (OE. **fēower**, but ME. **fōwer**, which would regularly become **foue(r)** in the dialect, § 166) *four*, **fouet** (OE. **fēowerða**) *fourth*, **fouetin** (OE. **fēowertēne**) *fourteen*. And **āe** in: **jāe(r)** (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by **āe(r)** *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassed: **šū** (accented form) *she*, **ſuit** *to shoot*.

§ 192. Early shortenings of **ēo**:

- (a) To **e** in: **brest** *breast*, **fel** (pret.) *fell*, **frend** *friend*, **step-faðe(r)** *step-father*. Anglian **ēo** (=WS. **īe**) has been shortened to **e** in: **depp** *depth*, **ten** *ten*.
- (b) To **o** in: **foti** *forty*, **fotnit** *fortnight*.
- (c) To **i** in: **divl** *devil*, **sik** *sick*, **e tūþri** lit. *a two (or) three, a few*.
- (d) To **e** in: **se ðe** lit. *see thou, look!* **þrepm̄s** *threepence*.

Elision of **e**.

§ 193. The **e** is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs **ee**, **ie**, **oe**, **ue**, **āe**, **aie**, **iue**, **oue**, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus **gue** but **gu uem** *go home*, **me ai** *may I*, but **mee wi** (§ 393), **noe** but **a no im** *I know him*, and similarly for the others.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's Primer of Spoken English, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

v	as in just, dozen, double.
ā	„ grant, art, master.
ai	„ fine, pie, try.
au	„ doubt, powder.
æ	„ value, rat.
e	„ debt, measure.
ei	„ bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„ pair, chair.
ē	„ furnish, journey.
i	„ dinner, pity.
ij	„ beak, secret, beef, grief.
iə	„ fierce, clear.
o	„ jolly, profit.
oi	„ boil, poison.
ou	„ roast, notice.

ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : **abit habit**, **aktli actually**, **ali aisle, alley**, **arend** (ME. araine, O. Fr. araigne) **spider**, **avēk havoc**, **baril barrel**, **damidž damage**, **faks facts**, **galek** (O. Fr. galc) **lefthand**, **galep to gallop**, **galn gallon**, **garit garret**, **gran-faðe(r)**, **gram-faðe(r)** **grandfather**, **kap cap**, **kapil** (Fr. capel a little hat, Cotgr.) **a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe**, **karit carrot**, **lamp lamp**, **mane(r)** **manner**, **map** (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub **mop**) **a mop**, **mare to match a pattern**, **natrebl** (**natre-bl**) **natural**, **pantri pantry**, **ratn** (O. Fr. raton) **rat**, **salit salad**, **skafl scaffold**, **skaflin scaffolding**, **stati statue**, **tali to agree, be right, tē liv tali to live together without being married**, **tšapil chapel**, **vali valley**, **vale value**.

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : **basted** *bastard*, **branš branch**, **grant to grant**, **pastē(r)** *pasture*, **plant plant**.

But ee in : **bees** *bass*, **leerem** *alarum*, **meestē(r)** *master*, **pleestē(r)** *plaster*.

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : **apren** *apron*, **stapl** *staple*.

But we have **moendž mange**.

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, n, š, cp.
§ 59 :

dregn *dragon*.

blenk *blank*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **kenke(r)** (ME. cancren) *to corrode*, **lenwidž** *language*, **plenk** *plank*, **renk** *rank*.

beſfl *bashful*, **fešn** *fashion*, **pešn** *passion*, **seš** *sash*.

§ 198. al has become œ in the combinations lk, lm, ll, cp. § 62.

goœki (but galek § 326) *left handed*, boœm *balm*, œeminak *almanac*, œemend *almond*, boœl *ball*.

§ 199. al in the combination ld has become ou, cp. § 64: skoud *to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in fout (ME. faute) *fault*.

§ 200. a has become o before a following n in: døns *dance*, ont *aunt*, trøns *trance*, tšøns *chance*, tšont *chant*.

§ 201. a has become e in: rediš *radish*.

§ 202. a has been retained where in the lit. language it has become o through the influence of the preceding w in: kwalæti *quality*, kwari *stone-quarry*, warənd *to warrant*, walep (cp. Fr. galoper *to curry, use rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat, flog*.

§ 203. ar in the combination r + consonant has become œœ, which shows that ar in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

beœbe(r) *barber*, beœdž *barge*, beœgrø *bargain*, beœtø(r) *to barter*, deœt *to dart*, eœt *art, skill*, geœd *guard*, geœdn *garden*, geœtø(r) *garter*, keœd *card*, keœkes (Fr. carquasse, Cotgr.) *body, carcase*, kweœt *quart*, kweœtø(r) *quarter*, peœdn *par-don*, peœsl *parcel*, peœt *part*, peœtnø(r) *partner*, skeœløt *scarlet*, tšeœdž *charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. ei (written a, ai (ay), ei) appears in the W. dial. as œœ: beeœrø *bacon*, beeœl *bale*, beeœli, (bum-beœli, cp. O. Fr. baili) *bailiff*, beeœt *to abate*, bleœm *blame*, breeœ (ME. braein, O. Fr. breier) *to beat, pound*, deœndžœ(r) *danger*, deœnti *dainty*, deœt *date*, deœvi *affidavit*, eœbl *able*, eœdž *age*, eœm *to aim, intend*, eœnšn *ancient*, feœd *fade, feel*

to fail, feənt to faint, fees face, feəþ faith, feəve(r) to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, fleəm flame, gee gay, ingeedž to engage, greenz (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, grees grace, greet grate, keedž cage, kees case, lees lace, meəsn mason, neətə(r) nature, peə pay, peədž page, peəl pale, peən pain, peen pane of glass, peent paint, pees pace, peəst (but pasti pasty) paste, pleən plain, plees place, pleət plate, preə (but pre-ðə (I) pray thee) to pray, preet to prate, babble, preəz to praise, reədž rage, reət rate, seef safe, seekrid sacred, seem (often called swain-seem, Acren Riwle seim, OE. seime adipe, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. sain) lard, seənt (but before names sant) saint, seəv to save, skeelz scales, steebl stable, streəndž strange, teəbl table, teələ(r), teəljə(r) tailor, teəst taste, tleəm to claim, treəl (Fr. trailler) to drag, treən train, tšeef to chafe, tšeemə(r) chamber, tšeendž change, veən vein, weət to wait.

NOTE.—*contrary* is kontréəri.

§ 205. Before a simple r we have the same development as the lit. language: *peə(r)* pair, *peə(r)* to peel, *tšeə(r)* chair.

e.

§ 206. e (written e, ea) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: *bezl* to embezzle, *demek* (from epidemic) potato disease, *demeikt* diseased (of potatoes), *det* debt, *dželəs* jealous, *dželi* jelly, *e-seml* to assemble, *fend* to provide for oneself, *fent* remnant of a piece of cloth, *fezn* pheasant, *ges* to guess, *lete(r)* letter, *letis* lettuce, *mel* (Fr. mail) mallet, *mel* (ME. *mellen*, *medlen*, O.Fr. *medler*) to meddle, *mend* to mend, *meze(r)* measure, *pleze(r)* pleasure, *prentis* apprentice, *sens* sense, *ses* assessment, *tax*, *spekteklz*

spectacles, treml to tremble, treze(r) treasure, vente(r) to venture, vesl vessel.

But *fliem phlegm, siene senna.*

§ 207. *er* has become ā before a following consonant : *konsán concern, pāsn parson, sādžn sergeant, sāmen sermon, sāvnt servant, sāvis service, tlāk clerk, vāment vermin, vāniš varnish.*

In the following two words we have a: *arend* (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad, sare* (rarely *sāv*) *to serve.* On *sare* see Behrens, Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England, p. 91. iə in : *iəb herb*, and e in : *tšeri cherry.*

§ 208. e has become a before a following r in *tarie(r)* (ME. *terrere*) *terrier dog, vari very.*

But *piə(r) pear.*

§ 209. e has become i before a following nasal in : *indžói to enjoy, indžn engine, ingeedž to engage, ink ink, lints lentils, simetri cemetery, šimi chemise.*

tribl treble (in music) from contamination with *triple*, and *pribl threefold* from contamination with *pri*.

§ 210. e has become a in *saléri celery*, cp. *salary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

i.

§ 211. i has generally remained in the W. dialect : *dine(r) dinner, dizml dismal, finiš to finish, gimlek* (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by *gimlit*) *gimlet, gizn to choke, gizn* (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard, konsiđe(r) to consider, limit limit, list list, list to enlist, live(r) to deliver, ministe(r) minister, mins mince, mistšif mischief, pidžn pigeon, pik pickaxe,*

piniən *opinion*, **piti** *pity*, **rive(r)** *river*, **sinl** *single*, **siðəz** *scissors*, **skriptə(r)** *scripture*, **tift** (cp. ME. *tiffen* from O. Fr. *tiffer* *to adorn*) *condition, state, order*, **tšimli** *chimney*, **twilt** *quilt*.

§ 212. i has become e in : **lenit** *linnet*, **rebit** *rivet*, **redžestə(r)** *to register*, **rens** *to rinse*.

§ 213. i has become e in **spərit** *spirit*; and a in **krakit** *cricket (game)*.

O .

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short o = W. dial. o : **boni** *nice, pretty*, **džoli** *jolly*, **džosl** *to jostle*, **kole(r)** *collar*, **kotn** *cotton*, **lodž** *to lodge*, **mot**, **moti** (French **motte**, Cotgr., edit. 1673) *a mark at quoits*, **obstakl** *obstacle*, **oke-daik** (Fr. *oker* Cotgr.) *small stream of iron-water*, **one(r)** *honour*, **rok** *rock*, **poridž** *porridge*, **posnit** (O. Fr. *poçonet*) *saucepan*, **pot** *pot*, **profit** *profit*, **soðe(r)** *solder*.

§ 215. o has become u in : **nuvl** *novel*, **nuvis** *novice*.

§ 216. Lit. Engl. oi = W. dial. oi : **boil** *to boil*, **džoi** *joy*, **džoint** *joint*, **e-noi** *to annoy*, **koit** *quoit*, *coit*, **loin** *loin*, **moist** *moist*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **noiz** *noise*, **oil** *oil*, **ointment** *ointment*, **oistə(r)** *oyster*, **point** *point*, **poizn** *poison*, **soil** *soil*, *ground*, **spoil** *to spoil*, **tšois** *choice*, **vois** *voice*, **voiðe(r)** *large clothes' basket*.

§ 217. Lit. Engl. ou (written oa) = W. dial. o in : **gol** (only used in the game of lits en gēts § 177, O. Fr. *gaul*) *goal*, **rost** *to roast*.

§ 218. Lit. Engl. ou (written, o, oo, oa) = W. dial. ue in : **bruetš** *brooch*, **kuetš** *coach*, **nuəbl** *noble*, **nuetis** *notice*, **pueñi** *pony*, **pueñt** *post*, **puezi** *nosegay*, **rueb** *robe*, **rueg** *rogue*, **tluek** *cloak*.

§ 219. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**)=W. dial. **oi** in : **broits** to *broach*, **doit** to *dote*, **koit** *coat*, **loitš** *loach*, **tlois** *close, narrow*, **tloiz** to *close*, **toist** to *toast*.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. **ou** (written **o**, **oa**, **ou**, **ow**)=W. dial. **ou** in : **boul** *bowl*, **koul** (O. Fr. **coillir**) to *rake*, **moud** *mould, model*, **poutri** *poultry*, **pouts** to *poach*, **roul** to *roll*, **soudže(r)** *soldier*.

But we have **pǔltis** *poultice*.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the **o** in *not*. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **oo**)=W. dial. **ui**: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** (ME. **groin**, O. Fr. **groing**) *snout of a pig*.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. **uə** (written **oor**)=W. dial. **ue**: **pue(r)** *poor*, **pueli** *poorly, ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** sound (written **or** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **uə** in : **fuədž** *forge*, **fues** *force*, **kuəd** *cord*, **puek** *pork*, **puešn** *portion*, **pueṭe(r)** *porter*.

But we have **foəfit** to *forfeit*, **foəm** *form*, **foətn** *fortune*, **koənə(r)** *corner*, **oəðə(r)** *order*.

§ 224. **uə** occurs before single **r** in **dluəri** *glory*, **stuəri** *story*. And **e** in **fərin** *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open **ō** (written **au**, **aw**)=W. dial. **oe** in : **doəb** (ME. **daubin**, O. Fr. **dauber**) to *daub, smear*, **džoəm** (Fr. **jaumbe**, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoənəs** *jaundice*, **froəd** *fraud*, **koəsə** *cause-way*, **poe** *paw*, **poez** (O. Fr. **poulser**, **posser**) to *kick, soes sauce*.

But we have short **o** in **bə-kos**, **e-kos**, **kos** *because, fols false; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years*.

u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. **v** (written **u**, **o**, **ou**)=W. dial. **u**:
bukit bucket, **buldž** to bulge, **butn** button, **buzəd** (O. Fr. **busart**) butterfly, **dlutn** glutton, **dubl** double, **duzn** dozen, **džudž** judge, **džust** just, **frunt** front, **gruml** to grumble, **gulit** gullet, channel for water, **gute(r)** gutter, **guzl** to swallow greedily, **krust** crust, **kruš** to crush, **kule(r)** colour, **kumfet** comfort, **kumpni** company, **kuntri** country, **kupl** couple, **kusted** custard, **kustm** custom, **kuve(r)** to cover, **kuzin**, **kuzn** cousin, **muni** (a commoner word is **bras**) money, **murril** mongrel, **musted** mustard, **mutn** mutton, **muzl** muzzle, **nume(r)** number, **plume(r)** plumber, **pulp** pulp, **rikuve(r)** to recover, **rubiš** rubbish, **sudn** sudden, **sufə(r)** to suffer, **sumen** to summon, **supə(r)** supper, **stuf** stuff, **trubl** trouble, **trunk** trunk, **tšuk** to throw, pitch, **tun** tun, **tutš** to touch, **uml** humble, **unięn** onion, **urkl** uncle.

But we have **foisti fusty**.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. **u** (written **u**, and mostly occurring after labials)=W. dial. **u**: **bušl** bushel, **butše(r)** butcher, **bulit** bullet, **puli** pulley, **pulit** pullet, **puš** to push, **put** to put.

But we have **siuge(r)** sugar, see § 310, 1; **puilpit** pulpit.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. **ē** (written **ur**, **our** before a following consonant)=W. dial. **ē**, see § 113 a: **bēl** (ME. **burle**) to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, **distēb** to disturb, **džēni** journey, **fēniš** to furnish, **fēnite(r)** furniture, **kēn** currant, **nēs** nurse, **pēs** purse, **tēn** to turn, **tēnep** turnip, **ēt** to hurt.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y)=W. dial. ai: **ed-vais** *advice*, **ed-vaiz** *to advise*, **e-plai** *to apply*, **fain** *fine*, **frai** *to fry*, **konträiv** *to contrive*, **krai** *cry*, **nais** *nice*, **pai** *pie*, *paint* *pint*, **prais** *price*, **praiz** *to lift with a lever*, **rais** *rice*, **sailm** *asylum*, **sain** *sign*, **saizəz** *assizes*, **straiv** *to strive*, **tais** *to entice*, **trai** *to try*, **traifl** *trifle*.

But **tšiøne** *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: **džais** (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, **paik** *to pick*, *select*.

e-blidž (pp. **e-blitšt**) *to oblige*, and **leølek** *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. **aie**=W. dial. **aie**: **dizaiə(r)** *desire*, **kwaiət** *quiet*, **raiət** , **umpaiə(r)** *umpire*, **vaiələt** *violet*.

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as **iə** in: **biək** *beak*, **biəst** *beast*, but **biəs** *cows*, **disiət** *deceit*, **disiəv** *to deceive*, **fiəbl** *feeble*, **fiət** *feat*, **fiəst** *feast*, **fiətə(r)** *feature*, **griəs** *grease*, **iəgə(r)** *eager*, **iəgl** *eagle*, **iəkwł** *equal*, **iəz** *ease*, **niəs** *niece*, **niət** *neat*, *tidy*, **piəl** *to appeal*, **piəs** *peace*, **pliəd** *to plead*, **pliəz** *to please*, **riəl** *real*, **riəzn** *reason*, **risiət** *receipt*, *recipe*, **risiəv** *to receive*, **siəkrit** *secret*, **siəs** *to cease*, **siəzn** *season*, **tiə** *tea*, **triət** *treat*, **triətl** *treacle*, **tšiət** *to cheat*, **viəl** *veul*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij=W. dial. **i** in: **bif** *beef*, **e-grī** *to agree*, **grif** *grief*, **pip** (pp. **pept**) *to peep*, **pis** *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. **iə**=W. dial. **iə** in: **fiəs** *fierce*, **tlie(r)** *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. **ei** in: **dein** *dean*, **preits** *to preach*.

ai in : **bastail** (Fr. **bastille**) *workhouse, union.*

ee in : **konseet** *conceit.*

i in : **pil** *to peel, pilinz* *the peels of potatoes, etc.*

e in : **mezlz** *measles.*

au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. **au** (written **ou, ow**) appears in the W. dial as ā: **āl** *to howl, āns* *ounce, bānti* *bounty, dāt* *doubt, e-kānt* *account, e-lā, lā* *to allow, e-mānt* *amount, frān* *to frown, gān* *gown, gāt* *gout, kānsl* *to counsel, kānt* *to count, kātsč* *couch, krān* *crown, lāns* *an allowance of refreshment or money, mānt* *to mount, māt* (Lat. **mūtāre**) *to moult, pāðθ(r)* *powder, rānd* *round, sānd* *sound, noise, stāt* *stout, tā-il* (also *tail*) *towel, trā-il* *trowel, trāns* *to beat, flog, vā* *vow.*

au appears as ū in : **trūzēz** *trousers.*

§ 236. Lit. Engl. **auə**=W. dial. āə: āə(r) *hour, divāə(r)* *to devour, flāə(r)* *flower, flour, pāə(r)* *power, tāə(r)* *tower.*

juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. **juw** (written **eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew**) is ū in the W. dialect : **biuti** *beauty, diu* *due, diuti* *duty, fluil* *fuel, fiute(r)* *future, ius* *use, iunəti* *unity, iuniən* *union, iusfl* *useful, iusləs* *useless, iuz* *to use, miul* *mule, donkey, miuzik* *music, piu* *pew, pius* *puce colour, rifíuz* *to refuse, siut* *suit, stiupid* *stupid, viu* *view.*

But we have ā in : **kākumə(r)** *cucumber.*

juə.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. **juə** (written **ure**)=W. dial. ūə: **kiuə(r)** *cure, məniuə(r)* *manure, piuə(r)* *pure.*

uw.

§ 239. Lit. Engl. uw (written ue, ui, u, and mostly occurring after l, r, s) is íu in the W. dialect: **bliu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **seliut** *to salute*.

friut *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

siu *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

uə.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. ue=W. dial. iue: **siue(r)** *sure*, **siueli** *surely*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*.

CHAPTER V.

VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to **e**, **i**, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an **l**, **m**, **n** followed, it has become vocalic.

1. **e**.

§ 242. *a.* In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

befue(r) before, **begin** to begin, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix ; **fegetn** (pp.) forgot, **ebāt** (also **bāt**) about, without, **ebūn** above, **efied** afraid, **efued** to afford, **efue(r)** before, **egeet** in action, at work, **egien** again, against, **egrī** to agree, **egue** ago, **ekin** akin, **ekos** (also **kos**) because, **elaiv** alive, **eluēn** alone, **emēr** among, **enent** opposite, **enoi** to annoy, **eplai** to apply, **esem̄l** to assemble, **estiēd** instead, **ewee** away, **meniuē(r)** manure, **seliut** salute, **te-moēn** to-morrow.

But we have **edikéet** to educate, **ekuədinlái** accordingly, **kontréəri** contrary, **rēdžéstē(r)** to register, **siuełi** surely, **spektéklz** spectacles.

§ 243. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

bastəd *bastard*, **bałeks** *testiculi*, **bulək** *bullock*, **buzəd** *butterfly*, **džełes** *jealous*, **džoənəs** *jaundice*, **figwət** *figwort*, **galep** *to gallop*, **gimlək** *gimlet*, **kēsməs** *Christmas*, **koləp** *slice of bacon*, **koəsə** *causeway*, **kubəd** *cupboard*, **kustəd** *custard*, **lavrək** *lark*, **lełək** *lilac*, **lopəd** *clotted, covered with dirt*, **marə** *to match a pattern*, **mustəd** *mustard*, **otšəd** *orchard*, **oməst** *almost*, **ołəs** *always*, **sakłəs** *silly, foolish*, **sarə** *to serve*, **siənə** *senna*, **simətri** *cemetery*, **siđəz** *scissors*, **spitek** *spigot*, **šepeł** *shepherd*, **stərəp** *stirrup*, **tēnəp** *turnip*, **ulət** *owl*, **undəd** *hundred*, **vale** *value*, **wində** *window*.

are *arrow*, **barə** *barrow*, **bore** *to borrow*, **falə** *fallow*, **folə** *to follow*, **fərə** *furrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **jolə** *yellow*, **marə** *marrow*, **medə** *meadow*, **narə** *narrow*, **ole** *hollow*, **pile** *pillow*, **sale** *sallow*, **sore** *sorrow*, **spare** *sparrow*, **swolə** *to swallow*, **swolə** *swallow*, **šadə** *shadow*, **šalə** *shallow*, **talə** *tallow*, **widə** *widow*, **wile** *willow*.

ame(r) *hammer*, **bleđə(r)** *bladder*, **bute(r)** *butter*, **fađə(r)** *father*, **ganə(r)** *gander*, **geđə(r)** *to gather*, **kerke(r)** *to rust*, *corrode*, **neebə(r)** *neighbour*, **oěđə(r)** *either*, **pleěstə(r)** *plaster*, **skute(r)** *to spill*, **slume(r)** *slumber*, **šuđə(r)** *to shudder*, **tariə(r)** *terrier*, **þune(r)** *thunder*, **unsiue(r)** *uncertain*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **wote(r)** *water*.

fēnite(r) *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **moistə(r)** *moisture*, **neetə(r)** *nature*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*.

mezə(r) *measure*, **plezə(r)** *pleasure*, **trezə(r)** *treasure*.

But we have **óeminak** *almanac*, **bástail** *union, workhouse*, **óbstakl** *obstacle*, **ríubub** *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : **beekəs** *bakehouse*, **koiles** *coalhouse*, **wākəs** *union, workhouse*, **wešəs** *washhouse*, **alidə** *holiday*, **jestədə** *yesterday*, **wātə** (lit. work-day) *week-day*, **sundə** *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nek-lēþ** neck cloth, **hand-kerchief**, **baked** backward, **forēd** forward, **tādz** towards, **forēdiš** rather forward, **oekēd** awkward, **oepēþ** halfpenny worth, **peneþ** pennyworth, **sumet** something, anything.

2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

indžoi to enjoy, **ingeedž** to engage, **disiet** deceit, **disiev** to deceive, **ministē(r)** minister.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

āvis(t) harvest, **blēnkit** blanket, **bulit** bullet, **damidž** damage, **ienis(t)** earnest, **inif** (sing.) enough, pl. **iniu**, **fērin** foreign, **fotnit** fortnight, **gulit** water channel, **karit** carrot, **lēnit** linnet, **lētis** lettuce, **olin** holly, **posnit** saucepan, **puil-pit** pulpit, **pūltis** poultice, **salit** salad, **sperit** spirit, **rebit** rivet, **rediš** radish.

bāli barley, **beeli** bailiff, **bēli** belly, **bēri** berry, **bēri** to bury, **bodi** body, but **nuēbdi** nobody, **boni** nice, pretty, **dizi** dizzy, **emti** empty, **evi** heavy, **erī** hurry, row, disturbance, **kani** knowing, intelligent, skilful, nimble, **leēdi** lady, **mēri** merry, **moni** many, **nevi** nephew, **oepni** halfpenny, but **oepēþ** halfpenny worth, **oni** any, **peni** penny, but **peneþ** pennyworth, **popi** poppy, **pratli** gently, softly, **rudi** ruddy, **sili** silly, **slipi** slippery, **sori** sorry, **snikit** a small passage, **stati** statue, **šabi** shabby, **šimi** chemise, **tali** to agree, **þēti** thirty, **ueli** holy, **uēnli** lonely, **vali** valley, **vari** very, **wēri** to worry.

fādin farthing, **gezlin** gosling, **imin** evening, **ipin** a cloth placed round the hips of children, **kunin** cunning, **skaftin** shafting, **sperinz** the banns of marriage, **swilinz** thin liquid

food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.

3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. a. Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

bāt without, **beet** to abate, **kros** across, **levm** eleven, **piniēn** opinion, **prentis** apprentice, **sailm** asylum.

bezl to embezzle, **bake** tobacco, **kos** because, **lāns** allowance, **list** to enlist, **live(r)** deliver, **lotments** allotments, **piel** to appeal, **saiəti** society, **saizez** assizes, **ses** to assess, **tax**, **tais** to entice, **twīn** between, **vantidž** advantage.

dœvi affidavit, **demek** (lit. epidemic) potato disease.

§ 247. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

aktli actually, **dif-rnt** different, **džen-rl** general, **kumpni** company, **nat-rl**, **nat-re-bl** natural, **nuebdi** nobody, **navi** (lit. navigation?) canal, **oəpeþ** halfpenny worth, **penþ** pennyworth, **reg-le(r)** regular, **sumdi** somebody.

Vocalic l :

anl handle, **apl** apple, **ginl** a long narrow uncovered passage, **gruml** to grumble, **kanl** candle, **ketl** kettle, **krēdl** cradle, **kudl** to embrace, **siwl** single, **smitl** to infect, **spnl** spindle, **þiml** thimble, **uml** humble.

Vocalic m :

bodm bottom, **buism** bosom, **evm** heaven, **fadm** fathom, **fpms** five pence, **kustm** custom, **luənsm** lonely, **wizdm** wisdom, **wiəpm** weapon.

Vocalic n :

ādn to harden, **brimstn** brimstone, **eənšn** ancient, **fasn** to

fasten, fešn fashion, frozn frozen, indžn engine, inlnd England, fotn (pp.) fought, foətn fortune, mutn mutton, pidžn pigeon, ratn rat, sāvnt servant, seldn seldom, slidn (pp.) slid, tšozn chosen, þāzn thousand.

Vocalic n :

beəgn bargain, beəkn bacon, brokn broken, dokn dock, drukn drunk, drunken, rekn to reckon, spokn spoken, sukn sunk, tuəkn token, ugn hip, wegn wagon, wokn to waken.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between l, r, and a following consonant in : *galek* (O. Fr. *galc*) *left hand*, *sterek* (OE. *stirc*, also *styric*) *heifer*, *tšerəp* (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb *diu* is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: *dije* (*dəjə*) *þirk il* (*əl*) *diut?* *do you think he will do it?* but *wile diut, þirk je?* *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (*ev*, *e*; *əv*, *ə*) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus *a dunt I have done it, we funt we have found it*; here *funt* is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is *we fant*.

a=I. Chiefly used in direct assertions: *a fan əm I found them.*

abəd yes but: **abəd** ða mən ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.

am, aim, im I am. **aim, am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** nuən bān tə stop **hiə(r)** I am not going to stop here. **if im wīl inif** if I am well enough.

bi=1. be: wil ðə bi wi em? will they be with them?

= 2. by: bi nā by now.

bin been.

bəd but.

-d=1. had: ðed they had, ad I had.

= 2. would, wouldst: ðad e tə diut thou wouldst have to do it.

də, di do: dəjə or dijə þirk el kum? do you think he will come?

duz, dus (voiceless before the t) does, dost: þa duz thou dost, but dus tə? dost thou?

e, ev have: wis et we shall have it, but wis ev em we shall have them.

ez, es hast, has: cp. **duz, dus**.

e=1. a: e boni bān a pretty child.

= 2. **he** (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is ī).

= 3. **her** (before consonants): e faðə(r) her father.

= 4. **have** (weakest form): ast e dunt if id ed e tšons I should have done it, if I had had a chance.

= 5. **on**: e ði rig on thy back.

= 6. **of** (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, ev only before vowels):

e pund e or ev aplz a pound of apples.

NOTE.—Through e being also the unaccented form of on, it often happens that on is used where we should expect ev, as toef on em the half of them.

əd=1. *had.*

=2. *would*: **it əd** or **ted tak e lot** *it would take a lot.*

əm or rather **m** (vocalic) *them*: **sam əm up** *pick them up.*

ən an: **ən apl an** *apple.*

ən or rather **n** (vocalic)=

1. *and*: **Doəd ən Eels** *George and Alice.*

2. *one*: **it wer e guid ən** *it was a good one.*

ə(r)=1. *or.*

=2. *are.*

ət=1. *at.* **ət uəm** *at home.*

=2. *that* (cj.): **a sī ət im rər** *I see that I am wrong.*

=3. *who, whom* (rel.): **im ət sed suə** *he who said so,*

ðəm ət we soə dān trued *those whom we saw down the road.*

əv=1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ðə məd əv ed it bi nā** *they might have had it by now.*

=2. *of* (before vowels): **toef əv e keək** *the half of a tea-cake.*

əz=1. *us*: **giv əz e tūþri** *give us a few* (lit. two or three).

=2. *he has*: **wen əz wešt isən** *when he has washed himself.*

=3. *he is*: **wol əz bān** *until he is going.*

=4. *as.*

fə(r) *for.*

frə *from.*

i=1. *in*: **i tās** *in the house.*

=2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, see a): **sali ət?** *shall I have it?* **if i gər it if I get it.**

=3. *he* (in direct assertions): **i sez he says.**

inte *into.*

iz his, but **is** before voiceless sounds: **a mer iz muðə(r)** *I met his mother*, but **is faðə(r)** *his father.*

jə=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **jə bān, ājə?** *you are going, are you?*

jet=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it: al sel jet I will sell you it.*

kəd *could.*

kə (vocalic n) *can: ða kə see wot tə laiks thou canst say what thou likest.*

I will: *al I'll, wil we will, etc.*

mə=1. *me gi(v) mə e feu give me a few.*

=2. *may: amə wēk wol i drop fər out ta keez I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.*

məd *might.*

mən or rather **mn** (with vocalic n)

=1. *must: a mən gue I must go.*

=2. *man: diu it, mən do it, man.*

mi *my.*

nə(r)=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

nət, nt (the form **nət** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

s us (after voiceless consonant): *lets ev əm let us have them.*

s, sl: *ðasl, ðas et thou shalt have it.*

sānt *shall not.*

saint *saint* (before proper names).

se *so.*

səd, st *should, shouldst: ða səd or ðast e dunt thou shouldest have done it.*

še *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šū**).

t=1. *the* : **tman** *the man*.

=2. *it* : **len** *mét lend me it*.

=3. *art* : **ðat** *ə fuil thou art a fool*.

ta, **te** *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **ðā**).

te, **təv** (before vowels) *to*.

ðe *there* : **ðez** *there is, there has, there are*.

ðə=1. *thee* : **a spak tə ðə** *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they* : **mun ðə stop?** *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)* : **ðə nuən sə ritš** *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)* : **wen ðə funt** *when they have found it*.

=5. *their (before consonants)*.

ði *thy*.

v *have* : **wiv sīnt** *we have seen it*.

wa *why*. The unaccented form of wai, cp. **a** beside ai *I*, **wol** beside *wail* *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person : **wa lad**, **ða mən trai why lad, thou must try**.

wə=1. *we* : **sal wə guə?** *shall we go?*

=2. *our (before consonants)* **wə faðə buits** *our father's boots*, but **wə soə wer ont** *we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)* : **wə bān tə d'lən** *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were* : **a wə liukin fojə** *I was looking for you*.

wəd *would*.

wi=1. *with*.

=2. *we (in direct assertions)*.

=3. *wilt* : **witə** *wilt thou*.

wol *until*, unaccented form of *wail* (noun) *while*.

z=1. *is* : **iz** *he is*.

=2. *has, hast* : **ðaz** *thou hast*, **iz** *he has*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CONSONANTS.

The Semi-vowels.

W.

a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial w has remained before vowels: **waip** to *wipe*, **weed** to *wade*, **weə(r)** to *spend money*, **wāk** *work*, **wiðe(r)** to *hurl, throw*, **woef** *insipid*, **wote(r)** *water*.

It also appears as w in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to *waver*, **winde** *window*, **wik** *quick, alive*, **win** *wing*, **wont** *want*.

In words of French origin we have w in some words and v in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to *warrant*, **weedž** *wage*, **weet** to *wait*, **walēp** to *beat, flog*, **vari** *very*, **viel** *veal*, **vois** *voice*, **voiðe(r)** a *large clothes' basket*.

It has disappeared in the combination wr: **rāit** to *write*, **ren** *wrong*. Examples for wl- are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **þw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** *what*, **wil** *wheel*, **dwindl** to *dwindle*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **witl** (ME. þwitel) *large carving knife*, **wen** (OE. þwang) *thong*, **wak** to *beat, flog*, **twais** *twice*, **twot** *pudendum fem.*, **swiet** to *sweat*, **sweep** the handle of a machine.

kw mostly occurs in French words: **kweet quart**, **kwari quarry**, **kwaleti quality**.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil will**, **wod would**, as **al gue I will go**, **id diut**, **if e kud he would do it, if he could**.

w has also disappeared in: **kil to kill**, **kud cud**, **sued sword**, **sits such**, **sump a puddle or dirty pool of water**. **tū two**, **ue who**.

b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spare** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow, widower*.

aw > oe : **tloë** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

āw > oe : **bloë** *to blow*, **noë** *to know*, **sloë** *slow*, **snoë** *snow*, § 123.

eow, ew > eu : **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *eve*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

ēaw > eu : **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

ēow > iu, **eu** : **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

īw > iu : **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

ōw > ou : **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with **ward**: **bakedz** *backwards*, **fored** *forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with **worth**: **oepeþ** *halfpenny worth*, **peneþ** *pennyworth*, **siks-peneþ** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **oles** *always*, **sumet** (*et* may here however be the rel. pr.) *something, anything*, **ansē(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.

j.

§ 252. OE. initial j, mostly written g, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: *jí, jə ye, you, jie(r) year, jon yon, juæk yoke, jun young*.

§ 253. French ü, which has become juw in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: *ius use, iuneti unity, flute(r) future, viu view*, § 237.

The Liquids.

l.

§ 254. l has generally remained unchanged: *lap to wrap up, lat late, lig to lie down, loin lane, lium loom*.

boeld (ME. **balled**) *bald*, **molt** *malt*, **field** *field*, **mild** *mild*, **wild** *wild*, **bild** *to build*, **flik** *flitch of bacon*, **jole** *yellow*, **tſelte(r)** *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, **twilt** *quilt*, **nozl** *to beat, thrash*, **blob** *bubble*, **galeſez** *braces*.

džoul *to knock, strike*, **kāl** *to frown*, **foel** *to fall*, **koil** *coal*, **teel** *tale*, **swiel** *to gutter (of a candle)*.

§ 255. al has become œ in the combinations **lf**, OE. lh, lk, lm, ll, lv. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: **oemest** *almost*, **œminak** *almanac*, **œmend** *almond*.

al has become ou before a following d. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

ol has become ou before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. l has also disappeared before a following consonant in: **wits** (OE. **hwelc**) *which*, **sits** (OE. **swelc**) *such*, **buk** *bulk*, **stūp** (ME. **stolpe**) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: **wod**, **wed**, -d (§ 397) *would*,

sud, səd, st (§ 391) *should, sānt shall not, s* (§ 391) *shall, wite?* (§ 397) *wilt thou? wient will not.*

In **fout** (ME. **faute**, Fr. **faute**) *fault, māt* (cp. Lat. **mūtāre**) *to moult*, there probably never was an l in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal l, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: **adl** *to earn, kitl* *to tickle, nibl* *to nibble, ridl* *sieve, satl* *to settle.* For further examples see § 247 b.

r.

§ 258. r, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

raiv *to tear, reit right, ram* *to thrust, press, rīzd* *rancid (of bacon), briŋ* *to bring, brek* *to break, beri* *to bury, fere* *furrow, sore* *sorrow, sare* *to serve, vari* *very.*

r has probably been lost in **aim** (OE. **hrīm**?) *hoarfrost.*

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: **bān** (§ 61) *child, biɛd* (§ 68) *beard, wāk* (§ 74) *work, bēk* (§ 90) *birch, boɛn* (§ 104, 1) *born, buɛd* (§ 104, 2) *board, dēst* (§ 113, 1) *durst, bēp* (§ 120, 1) *birth, aien* (§ 157) *iron, dālin* (§ 189) *darling, kweɛt* (§ 203) *quart, sāvnt* (§ 207) *servant, oɛðe(r)* (§ 223) *order, kēn* (§ 228) *currant, faðe(r)* *father, pl. faðezi, swie(r)* *to swear, but i swiez he* *swears.*

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the r; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. r, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between **pēə** *pay*, and **pēə(r)** *pair*, **kā** *cow*, and **kāə(r)** *to cower*.

r disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: **ajə bān?** *are you going?* **wi wə leəkin?** *we were playing.*

Examples of final **r** are: **wāə(r)** *worse*, **dluə(r)** *to stare hard*, **smuə(r)** *to smother*, **biə(r)** *to bear*, **piə(r)** *pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which **r** has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, **bēd** *bird*, **bēn** *to burn*, **brīt** *bright*, **frit** *fright*, **oēs** *horse*, **þēd** *third*, we have **brust** *to burst*, **gēn** *to grin*, **gēs** (also OE. *gær*s) *grass*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **gēt** *great*, **kēsmēs** *Christmas*, **kēsn** *to christen*.

§ 262. **r** has disappeared in **pim-ruez** *primrose*.

The Nasals.

m.

§ 263. **m** has generally remained unchanged: **muml** *to mumble*, **muin** *moon*, **mistl** *cow-house*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **mun** *must*, **mūd** *crowded, crammed*.

gami *lame*, **kākumē(r)** *cucumber*, **niml** *nimble*, **treml** *to tremble*, **tšeemē(r)** *chamber*, **tuml** *to tumble*, **uml** *humble*.

brim *to put the boar to the sow*, **gam** *to gamble* **krum** *crumb*, **rām** *room*, **sam up** *to pick up*.

§ 264. **m** has become vocalic after consonants: **bodm** *bottom*, **fadm** *fathom*, **film** *film*, **kindm** *kingdom*. **m** is also vocalic in **əm** (= **m**) *them*.

n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble, nati neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people), navi canal, nit night, nie(r) kidney, noilz* (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine.*

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle, kanl candle, sind* to *rinse, wash out, spinl spindle, þune(r) thunder.*

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **estiəd** *instead, Robisn Robinson, Adkisn Atkinson.*

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. **hīne**) *hind, bin* (OE. **binnan**) *within, bleən* *blain, boil, gruin* *a pig's snout, don* to *put on one's clothes, len* (OE. **lānan**) to *lend, nuin* *noon, olin* *holly, speən* (OE. **spanan**) *to wean.*

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eənšn** *ancient, fešn* *fashion, fezn* *pheasant, frozn* *frozen, miln* (OE. **myln**) *mill, ratn* (O. Fr. **raton**) *rat, seldn* (OE. **seldon**) *seldom.* For other examples see § 247 b.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps, fipms* *fivepence, þrepm* *three pence, etc., opm* *open, wiəpm* *weapon.* For further examples see § 247 b.

evm *even, īmin* *evening, sevm* *seven, uvm* *oven, wovm* *woven.*

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **r** after gutturals: **beəgrn** *bargain, ugṛn* *hip, wegṛn* *wagon.*

brokn *broken*, **buəkn̩** (ME. **bolkin**) *to retch, belch*, **k̩n̩** (weak form of **kan** *can*, **akn̩** *diut I can do it*), **spokn̩** *spoken*, **stākn̩** *to stiffen*, **wokn̩** *to waken*.

§ 272. **n** generally disappears in **ə on**, **i in**. It has also disappeared in **oəpəþ** *halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in **am̩t am** *not*.

n.

§ 273. The guttural **n̩**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the gutturals **g** and **c**.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: **bin̩** (O. Icel. **bingr** *heap*) *bin*, **brin̩** *to bring*, **drin̩k** *to drink*, **in̩** (ME. **hengen**) *to hang*, **lin̩** (O. Icel. **lyng**) *heather*, **tənz** *tongs*, **p̩in̩** *thing*, **p̩ink** *to think*, **wen̩** *thong*.

fīnə(r) *finger*, never **fīnge(r)** as in lit. Engl., **inliš** *English*, **minl** *to mingle*, **unə(r)** *hunger*, **sinl** *single*.

NOTE.—**kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. **n̩** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **k̩n̩** in the pp. of verbs ending in **nk̩**: **drukn̩** *drunk*, *drunken*, **sukn̩** *sunk*, **slukn̩** *slunk*, **šrukn̩** *shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. **n̩** has become **n** before the following dental in : **lenþ** *length*, **strenþ** *strength*.

§ 276. **n̩** has regularly become **n** in unaccented syllables : **fādin** *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **īmin** *evening*, **iəzinz** *the eaves of a building*, **midin** (ME. **midding**) *dunghill*, **runin** *running*, and similarly in all present participles.

§ 277. Palatal **n̩**, written **n** in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of **g** and **c**.

In the W. dial. it has become dental **n** as in lit. Engl.: *drenš* (OE. *drenčan*) to *drench*, *sinž* (OE. *sēngan*) to *singe*.

The Labials.

p.

§ 278. **p** has remained in all positions:

pei *pea*, **pimruəz** *primrose*, **piək** *perch*, **pāk** *a kind of blain*, **poəm** *palm*, **poez** (O. Fr. **poulser**) to *kick*, **poutri** *poultry*, **prog** to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, **preət** to *prate, babble*, **put** to *put*.

lopstə(r) (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, **speəd** *spade*, **speən** to *wean*.

dolep *lump of dirt*, **draip** to *drip*, **elp** to *help*, **filep** to *beat, flog*, **kep** to *catch (a ball)*, **kraps** the *renderings of lard*, **lop** *flea*, **noəp** (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in **emti** (ME. *empti*, but OE. *āmet(t)ig*) *empty*, **kubəd** *cupboard*.

b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive **b** has generally remained in the W. dialect:

bān *child*, **bef** (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, **bek** *beck*, **ber** (O. Icel. **banga** to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, **bid** to *invite to a funeral*, **bogəd** *ghost*, **brig** *bridge*, **bun** *bound*.

bleb *blister*, **bluðə(r)** to *weep*, generally used in the phrase **tə bluðə(r) ən ruə(r)** lit. to *blubber and roar*, **gab** (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, **kubəd** *cupboard*, **neb** *beak*, **nub** to *nudge*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*, **web** *web*.

§ 281. **b** has disappeared after **m**: **kuəm** *comb*, **lam** *lamb*, **tlim** to *climb*, **wuəm** *womb*. Also in **sumdi** *somebody*.

§ 282. **b** never occurs between **m—l** or **m—r**, as in lit. Engl.: **eseml** to assemble, **fuml** to fumble, **muml** to mumble, **niml** nimble, **raml** to ramble, **treml** to tremble, **tuml** to tumble, **piml** thimble, **uml** humble.

kākumē(r) cucumber, **numē(r)** number, **slume(r)** slumber, **tšeeme(r)** chamber.

f.

§ 283. OE. **f** was used to represent both the voiceless (=Mod. Engl. **f**) and the voiced (=Mod. Engl. **v**) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic **f**.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations **ff**, **ft**, **fs**. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic **þ**. But when OE. **f** came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus **wif** wife, gen. **wifes**, pret. sing. **geaf I**, he gave, pl. **gēafon**. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. **faðe(r)** father, **feu** few, **fleo** to frighten, **flumēks** to confound, cheat, **foil** foal, **foud** fold, **fouk** folk, **fout** fault, **freem** to make a start, **fudl** to confuse, **fuzi** soft, spongy.

2. **eft** haft, **gift** gift, **rift** to belch, eructate, **sift** to sift, **weft** weft, **kuf** cuff.

delv to delve, **daiv** to dive, **draiv** to drive, **duv** dove, **evm** heaven, **ive(r)** ever, **kāv** to carve, **kuəv** cove, **live(r)** liver, **neiv** (O. Icel. **knefi**) fist, **nivē(r)** never, **raiv** (O. Icel. **rīfa** to break) to tear, **siv** sieve, **stāv** to starve, **stuəv** stove, **šeev** to shave, **šuv** to shove, **þraiv** to thrive, **weiv** to weave.

ev, əv, e have, and liv to live are, of course, not directly developed from OE. *habban, libban* but from the forms without gemination, as *hafað he has, hæfde he had, liofað he lives, lifde he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: *ez hast, has, elte(r) (OE. healfter) halter, ənent opposite, ied head, kroel to crawl, oæk hawk, leədi lady, loəd lord, wimin women, wumən woman*.

It has also disappeared in: *əbūn above, īmin evening, steim (ME. stefnen, OE. ge-stefnian and a stemnian to give voice for, appoint) to bespeak a thing, šūl shovel, gīn given, ouə(r) beside ovə(r) over, niə(r) beside nivə(r) never, and generally also in the present gi, pret. ga and e, ə have, when the next word begins with a consonant.*

The voiced spirant has become **b** in *rebit rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. *delf stone quarry, kaf chaff, oef half, ruif roof, tēf turf, þif thief, uif hoof, waif wife.*

aiv hive, faiv five, greev grave, twelv twelve.

f has disappeared in: *oepni halfpenny, e of, sel, sen self.*

§ 284. *tə to* appears as *təv* when the next word begins with a vowel: *təv e man to a man.*

The **Dentals.**

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: *taid feast-time, teəm tame, temz (ME. temse) hop-sieve, teu (OE. tēawian) to work zealously, toe a marble of any kind, toidi small, little, troləp a dirty, untidy person, tul (O. Icel. til) to.*

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:

antm (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat, tidy*, *dexterous (of old people)*, **ratn** *rat*, **tlustə(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **poreəts** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witək** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobəd** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. t is dropped between s and a following l or n in :

busl *bustle*, **bruslz** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kasl** *castle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **þrosl** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **mistl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

brusn (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisn** *to listen*, **ouə-kesn** *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, **þrusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

ts > ss > s in **wisndə** *Whitsuntide*. Whitsunday is **wisndə** *sundə*.

§ 288. The t in French words which has become tš in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following ü has remained in the W. dialect :

fîete(r) *feature*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **foətn** *fortune*, **kriete(r)** *creature*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neətə(r)** *nature*, **natrəl** *natural*, **pastə(r)** *pasture*, **piktə(r)** *picture*, **vente(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When t came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

fift (OE. *fifta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.

bāt *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gēt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *bedabbled*, **suit** *soot*.

bit *bit*, **fat** *fat*, **it** *it*, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat** *late*, **mat** *mat*, **net** *net*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 290. The t in all verbal forms ending in t preceded by a short vowel, appears as r when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt im ivri deə** *I meet*

him every day; but **amer im ivri dē** *I met him every day*. Similarly with **get mē wun** *get me one*, **ger up** *get up*, **gar got**, **ir to hit**, **lēr to let**, **pur to put**, **sar sat**, **sēr to set**, **sir to sit**, **šur to shut**, etc. Also in all the present participles, as **gerin getting**.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EEPr. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun **wot what**: **wotstē dun?** *what hast thou done?* but **wor iz it?** *what is it?*

§ 291. t has become d in: **abēd yes but**, **bēd but**, **prād proud**, **buzēd** (O. Fr. *busart*), *butterfly*, **Adkisn Atkinson**, **warēnd to warrant**.

§ 292. It has been dropped in **kēn currant**, **sādžn sergeant**, **džais** (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*. The older generation also say **omēs almost**, **āvis harvest**, **biēs** (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A t is never pronounced in **eenšn** (Fr. *ancien*) *ancient*, **fezn** (O. Fr. *faisan*) *pheasant*, **tairēn tyrant**.

§ 294. t is excrescent in **vāment vermin**.

d.

§ 295. Initial d has remained: **daiv to dive**, **deu dew**, **dī to die**, **diēd dead**, **dof to undress**, **don to dress**, **dreēt to drawl**.

§ 296. Medial d has also generally remained unchanged:

fidl fiddle, **indē(r) to hinder**, **midin** (ME. *midding*, Dan. *mögdynge*) *dunghill*, **midl middle**, **nīdl needle**, **ridn ride**, **widē widow**, **sadl saddle**, **redi ready**.

§ 297. Intervocalic d followed by r in the next syllable

has become ð: **bleðe(r)** *bladder*, **bluðe(r)** *to cry, weep*, **diðe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, **faðe(r)** *father*, **foðe(r)** *fodder*, **geðe(r)** *to gather*, **tø-geðe(r)** *together*, **iðe(r)** *hither*, **konsiðe(r)** *to consider*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*, **moiðe(r)** *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, **muðe(r)** *mother*, **pāðe(r)** *powder*, **šuðe(r)** *to shudder*, **tluðe(r)** *to get closely together*, **uðe(r)** *udder*, **voiðe(r)** (O. Fr. *voïder* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, **weðe(r)** *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an l or r has disappeared before the d: **soðe(r)** *solder*, **mēðe(r)** *murder*, **oðe(r)** *to order*.

NOTE.—The ð in **mēðe(r)** is probably not the þ in OE. *myrþran*, but rþ became rd (§ 306, 2) and then ð by the above law.

§ 298. d never occurs between n—l, n—r, as in lit. English:

anl *handle*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **kinlin** *fire-wood*, **spinl** *spindle*.

gane(r) *gander*, **þune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 299. d has disappeared in **ansem** *handsome*, **anfl** *handful*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **gran-faðe(r)**, **gram-faðe(r)** *grandfather*, **lanloed** *landlord*, **undæd** *hundred*, but **undæt** (by assimilation of dt) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final d and the medial d which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: **bid** *to invite to a funeral*, **find** *to find*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **oud** *old*, **pund** *pound*, **roid** *a clearing (of a wood)*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **wund** *a wound*, **bliær-id** *bleary-eyed*.

§ 301. d has disappeared after n in: **bran** (OE. *brand*) **niu** *quite new*, **en** *and*, **þazn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs **bind** *to bind*, **find** *to find*, **wind** *to wind*, thus: **ban**, **bun**; **fan**, **fun**; **wan**, **wun**.

d has also been dropped in **skafli** *scaffold*, **skaflin** *scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final **ndz** has become **nz**: **anz** *hands*, **frenz** *friends*, **senz** *sends*, **grunz** (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. **þazn** and **uzbn** may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A **d** is never pronounced in **ain** (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, **bān** (O. Icel. *būenn*) *going*, as **wiə tə bān?** *where art thou going?*, **len** (OE. *lænan*) *to lend*.

§ 304. **d** is excrescent in **arənd** (ME. *aranie*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, **drānd** *to drown*.

§ 305. **d** has become **t** in **wātə** (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, **wēsit** *worsted*, **st** the weak form of **sud** *should*. In **bə-int** *behind*, the **t** is probably due to the **t** in **frunt** *front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's Beiträge, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase **iust tə wod** or **wəd** *to be wont* or *willing*, the **t** is due to assimilation with **tə**: **ða iust tə wəd diu e bit e wāk** *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

þ.

§ 306. OE. **þ**, also written **ð**, was a voiceless spirant like the **th** in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the **th** in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in

the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago **f** for **p** and **v** for **ð** were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy **p** and **ð** were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but **f** and **v** were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: **faklə** *Thackley*, **fɪŋk** *think*, **fēd** *third*, **leəv** *barn*, **smivi** *smithy*, etc.

i. **p** has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

pak *thatch*, **pɪnk** *to think*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **praiv** *to thrive*, **priəp** (OE. **þrēapian** *to rebuke*) *to contradict, dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with **p** and the unstressed forms with **ð**. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

ðā *thou*, **ði** *thy*, **ðat** (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and ej. is **ət** which is of Norse origin) *that*, **ðem** (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is **əm**) *those*, **ðis** *this*, etc.; **ðiə(r)** *there*, **ðen** *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally **t** and is attached to the following word, thus **tman** *the man*, **toudn** *the old one*, **tkoilz** *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between **teəbl** *table* and **t'teəbl** *the table*, **eit** *eight* and **eit'** *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. **t** and the latter is a suspended **t**. **ð** has

become t in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): *es-tə?* *hast thou?* *sal-tə?* *shalt thou?* *wit-tə?* *wilt thou?* *kantə diut?* *canst thou do it?* þa kƿ gue wen t̄t redi thou canst go when thou art ready.

þ has disappeared before w in: *wak* to beat severely, see Skeat, Et. Dict., *witl* (ME. þwitel) large carving knife, *wen* (OE. þwang) thong.

Occasionally the þ is omitted in the pres. tense of þink, as *a ink* I think.

2. Between vowels we have ð: *feðe(r)* feather, *laðe(r)* foam, froth, *leðe(r)* leather, *reðe(r)* rather, *smiði* smithy, *weðe(r)* (OE. weðer) the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before.

It has become d medially after r in: *bēdn* burden, *fādin* farthing, *efued* to afford.

It has also become d in: *fadm* fathom, *snodn* to make smooth, *snod* (O. Icel. *snoðenn*) smooth (of hair), bald) smooth, even.

ð has disappeared in *moek* (O. Icel. *maðkr*) maggot, and *besk* (O. Icel. *baðask*) to bask.

3. *baþ* bath, *diþ* death, *frop* froth, *gēþ* girth, *ielp* health, *paþ* path, *smiþ* smith, *swāþ* (O. Icel. *swörðr*) the skin of bacon, *wēþ* worth.

brieð to breathe, *buið* booth, *leed* (O. Icel. *hlæða*) barn, *saið* scythe, *smuið* smooth.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the s, z in *muns* months, *tluez* clothes. And also in *wi* with.

§ 308. The d in *beð* to bathe has probably been influenced by *weed* to wade.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except *seknd* second, *þēd* third, all end in t. Regular forms are *fēst* (OE. *fyrsta*),

first, fift (OE. *fifta*) *fifth, sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *sixth, twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, naint ninth, tent tenth*, etc.

Sibilants.

S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. **s** was a voiceless spirant like the **s** in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the **s** in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of **s** in the W. dialect is parallel with that of **f** (§ 283) and **p** (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial **s** has remained both before vowels and consonants: **sā** *a drain, sough, sāk* *to suck, sam up to pick up, seom lard, set to set, sī* (OE. *sēon*=OHG. *sīhan*) *to stretch, sin since, sind to rinse, wash out, slate(r)* *to spill, smuið smooth, snod smooth, even, snikit a small passage, speik to speak, spitek spigot, steim to bespeak, stedi steady, striø straw, swāþ the skin of bacon, sweep the handle of a machine.*

s (?) has become **š** in **šū, še she**.

s has also remained before **ü** in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become **š**: **siuge(r) sugar, siue(r) sure**.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: **bīzm** *besom*, **biznēs** *business*, **buzēd** *butterfly*, **dlažn** *to glaze*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft, spongy*, **mizl** *to drizzle (of rain)*, **rīzd** *rancid (of bacon)*, **rizn** *risen*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*, **wizn** *to wither*.

z has also remained before **ü** in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: **meze(r)** *measure*, **pleze(r)** *pleasure*, **treze(r)** *treasure*.

The **ð** in **siðez** *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by **saið** *scythe*, just as **mud** *might* (verb) has probably been influenced by **kud** *could*, **sud** *should*, and **be-int** *behind* by **frunt** *front*, and **beəd** *to bathe* by **weəd** *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: **besk** *to bask*, **blosm** *blossom*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **kist** *a chest*, **kēsn** *to christen*, **musl** *muscle*, **rasl** *to wrestle*, **rust** (O.Icel. **röst**) *rest, repose*, **trāst** *to trust*, **þrosl** (OE. **þrostle**) *thrush*.

3. **ās** *house*, **dlas** *glass*, **džais** (O.Fr. **giste**) *joist*, **gīs** *geese*, **kēs** *to curse*, **kus** *kiss*, **lās** (pl. **lais**) *louse*, **mās** (pl. **mais**) *mouse*, **muns** *months*, **oēs** *horse*, **uēs(t)** *hoarse*, **ðis** *this*.

anz *hands*, **bleez** *blaze*, **duz** *dost, does*, but **dus tə?** *dost thou?* **greez** *to graze*, **iuz** *to use*, **loiz** (OE. **losian**) *to lose*, **nuəz** *nose*, **raiz** *to rise*, **ruəz** *rose*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **tluez** *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as **iz**, **z is**, **ðaz** *thou hast*, **íz** *he has, he is*, **əz**, **uz** *us*, never **us** even as stressed form, **əz as**.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: **pei** (ME. **pese**) *pea*, **ridl** (ME. **redels**) *riddle*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tšéri** (O.Fr. **cerise**) *cherry*.

The Gutturals.

c.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a, ā, o, ō, u, ū** and their mutations **e, ē, e, ē (ē), y, ū**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ, ēæ (=OHG. ā), e (=Germanic e) ea, eo, ēa, ēo, i, ī** and their mutations **e, ie (=i-umlaut of ea, eo), īe (=i-umlaut of ēa, ēo)**.

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before a following **a, o, u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **þecc(e)an** from older ***þakjan** *to cover*, **bryce** from older ***brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206–7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e. g. **sēcan** *to seek*, **þencan** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836–41.

i. Initial c before consonants.

c has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **kraps** *the renderings of lard*, **kreev** *to crave*, **krinž** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroə** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleg** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to clog*, **tlenk** *to flog*, *box on the ears*, **tliə(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tliən** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tliŋ** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tliu** *a ball of string or worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tloə** *claw*, **tloək** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlok** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tluep** *cloth*, **tluevə(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-ləp** *neckcloth, handkerchief*.

2. Initially before vowels.

kā cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaind** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keek** bread of every kind, **keə(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. **kempe** shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kēp** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. **kestēn**) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēgēt** kirkgate (but **tšētš** church), **kēnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kēsmēs** Christmas, **kil** to cool, **kil** (OE. **cwellan**) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **e-kin** akin, **kīn** keen, **kindm** (OE. **cynedōm**) kingdom, **kip-kof** (cp. ME. **kinken** to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kip** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. **kitte**, cp. Mid. Du. **kitte**) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub **colk**) coke, **kout** colt, **kubēd** cupboard, **kud** (OE. **cwidu**) cud, **kuem** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

tšaid to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeū** to chew, **tsētš** church, **tsiop** cheap, **tšik** cheek, **tšikin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerēp** to chirp, **tšiz** cheese, **tšiuz** to choose, **tšoek** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. **chavel**, O. Low Germ. **kafal**) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšik en tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuēk** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

3. Initial sc.

skab scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. **skelpen**) to beat, flog, **skēp** (O. Icel. **skeppa**) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeelz** scales, **skēf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreep** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. **scrattin**) to scratch, **skriem** to scream, **skrik** (O. Low Germ. **scricōn**) to shriek.

šak to shake, **šait** cacare, **šaiv** (ME. **schive**, M. Low Germ. **schive**) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,

šelf shelf, **šeed shade**, **šeem shame**, **šeø(r) share**, **šie(r) to shear**, **šil** (ME. schellen, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has schillin) to shell peas, **šin shin**, **šip ship**, **šiuk shook**, **šop shop**, **šot shot**, **šut shut**, **šuðø(r) to shudder**, **šuv to shove**, **šrepk shrank**, **šrimp shrimp**, **šripk to shrink**.

Initial sc has become s in: sal, sl, s shall, sud, sed, st should.

4. When medial c has not become final in the W. dialect.

eskæd (cp. ME. aske lizard) newt, **fikl** fickle, **kokl** cockle, **miks** (by metathesis from OE. miscian) to mix, **sikl** sickle, **twinkl** to twinkle.

flike(r) to flicker, **neøkt** naked, **snikit** a small passage, **wokn** to waken.

kitšn kitchen.

meed made, **musl mussel**, **teøn taken**, **feseen** forsaken.

5. When c or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

bek beck, **beek** to bake, **brek** to break, **briuk** brook, **daik** ditch, **dreek** drake, **fleæk** flake (of snow), **briød-fleik** (O. Icel. **fleki** hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, **flik** flitch of bacon, **flok** flock, **ik** (cp. Low Germ. hicken) to hitch, **iuk** hook, **kok** cock, **lavrek** lark, **lek** to leak, **leæk** to play, **lik** to lick, **liuk** to look, **lok** lock, **mak** to make, **muk** muck, **nek** neck, **niuk** nook, **nok** to knock, **pak** bundle, **pluk** pluck, **prik** to prick, **reæk** rake, **reik** to reach, **rik** smoke, **sæk** to suck, **sek** sack, **seæk** sake, **slek** small coal, **slek** to extinguish a fire with water, **slumek** a dirty, untidy person, **sneæk** snake, **snek** (ME. snekke) latch of a door, **spek** speck, **speik** to speak, **steæk** stake, **suæk** to soak, **tak** to take, **tik** tick, **tiuk** took, **tlik** (OE. clyccan) to clutch, seize, catch hold, **þak** thatch, **þik** thick, **weik** (ME. weke) the wick of a lamp or candle, **wæk** (noun) work, **wék** to work, **wik** (O. Icel. **vik** (noun) stirring, moving) quick, alive.

boek *balk, beam, toek to talk, woek to walk.*

benk *bench, drink to drink, erk hank, spenk to hit, pink to think.*

bāk *bark, bēk birch, foek fork, māk mark, moek maggot, stāk* (OE. *stearc* strong, severe) *very, quite, wāk* (OE. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain.*

Palatal nc has become nš : *drenš* (OE. *drenca*n) *to drench.*

bitš *bitch, bleitš to bleach, breitš breach, britš breech, etš to hatch, fotš to fetch, krutš crutch, latš latch, leitš leech, meitš to measure, mitš much, notš a run at the game of cricket, pits pitch, sitš such, speitš speech, stitš stitch, stretš to stretch, swets* (OE. *swæcc* a taste) *a sample of cloth, tletš* (cp. O. Icel. *klekja* to hatch) *a brood of chickens, teitš to teach, witš which, wotš to watch.*

6. Final sc.

ask (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh, besk to bask, busk to go about from place to place singing and playing for money.*

eš *ash-tree, fiš fish, fleš flesh, freš fresh, peš* (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash, reš rash, weš to wash, wiš to wish.*

sc has become s in as (OE. *æsce*) *ash, as-midin ash-pit, as beside aks* (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask, mens* (OE. *mennisc* dignity, honour) *neatness, tidiness.*

§ 313. k has disappeared through assimilation in **kēgēt** *kirkgate, kin-kof whooping cough, beside kink* (ME. **kinken** to pant, gasp) *to cough (of whooping cough), wāte* (lit. work day, *kd > kt > tt > t*) *week day. nks > ns* in the phrase **þins tē?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt' e** *out tē (e)* *dunt, þins tē?* (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **þin stē?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakbéri** became **blagbéri** by assimilation, and that then **béri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ŷ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=n) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **cg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** *to gnaw*, **nat gnat**.

It has remained before **r**: **gēsl** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grün** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad, downcast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlium** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glören**, Swed. **glöra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky, morose*.

2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

gab (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence, cheek, ganə(r) gander, gavlek* (OE. *gafoluc spear*) *crowbar, geəp to gape, geət gate, gest guest, get to get, gilt* (O. Icel. *gulta*) *a young female pig, bə-gin to begin, giv, gi to give, goit a water channel, mill-stream, guət goat, goud gold, guid good.*

jād *yard, jān yarn, jel to yell, jelp to yelp, jəst yeast, jəstədə yesterday, jild to yield, joən to yawn, jolə yellow, juək yolk.*

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

æg has become **ee**: **breeən** *brain, eəl hail, feən fain, gladly, feə(r) fair, meən main, neəl nail, peəl pail, sleən slain, sneəl snail, teəl tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sædə** *beside* **sægde**) *said*.

ag has become **oə**: **doən** *to dawn*.

āg has become **oə** in **oən own**.

eg has become **ee** and has thus fallen together with **ee** from **æg**: **breed** (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person, geən* (O. Icel. *gegn*) *near, direct, geən gain, leəd laid, leən lain, reəl rail, reən rain, seəl sail*. See § 84.

ig has beeome **i**: **stīl, stī stile, tīl tile**, cp. also **stī ladder**. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve, saið* from **sigþe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **i** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **i**. Cp. also Easter, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

og has become **ou**: **floun flown**.

ug has become **ā**: **fāl fowl, kāl cowl**.

4. When **g**, **eg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.

a. **g** has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

æg: *dœ day*, **mœ** (emphatic form) *may*.

ag: *droœ to draw*, **œ** *law*.

āg: *lou low*, **ou** *to owe*.

āg: *gree grey*, **tlee clay**; **kei** *key*, **nei** *to neigh*.

eg: *wee way*, **wei** *to weigh*.

ēg: *dī to dye*, **dri** *dreary*, *gloomy*, *tedious*, **tī** *to tie*.

īg: *stī sty*, **stī** *ladder*.

og: *bou* (OE. **boga**) *bow*.

ōg: *biu bough*, **driu drew**, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*, as **estē inif** *bried?* *hast thou enough bread?* But **estē iniu poreēts?** *hast thou enough potatoes?* **pliu plough**, **sliu slew**.

ōg: *slī sly*.

ug: *sā sough*, *drain*; but **suf-oil manhole of a drain**, **bā** *to bow*, **sā** (OE. **sugu**) *sow*.

ȳg: *drai dry*.

ēag: **i** (pl. **in**) *eye*.

ēog: *fli to fly*, **fli** *fly*, **lī** *to tell a lie*.

b. After **l** we have **e**, **i**: **belē** *to bellow*, **folē** *to follow*, **gales** *gallows*, **swolē** *to swallow*, **talē** *tallow*, **beli** *belly*.

After **r** we have **e**, **i**: **bore** *to borrow*, **marē** *marrow*, **sorē** *sorrow*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **wéri** *to worry*.

c. Final **ig** in unaccented syllables has become **i**: **bodi** *body*, **dizi** *dizzy*, **evi** *heavy*, **moni** *many*, **oni** *any*, **rudi** *ruddy*.

d. We have **f** in : **duef** *dough*, **duefi** *cowardly*, lit. *doughy*, **dwāf** *dwarf*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, **sluf** *slough*, **suf-oil man-hole of a drain**, **trof** *trough*, **uf** *displeasure*, *an offended manner*, *rage*.

Here may conveniently be placed **druft** (OE. **drūgaþ**) *drought*, **stērēp** (OE. **stīg-rāp**) *stirrup*, **bākm** (OE. **beorg + ham**, see N.E.D. sub **bargham**) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—**sā** *drain*, and **iniu** (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.

e. The W. dialect has **g**:

dreeg to drawl, *eeg* the berry of the hawthorn, *ig* (OE. *hyge* mind) mood, temper, *meeg* maw, *neeg* to gnaw, *seeg* a saw.

beg bag, **big** big, great, **breg** to brag, **brig** bridge, **brigz** a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **deg** (cp. Swed. *dagga* to bedew) to besprinkle with water, **dig** to dig, **dog** dog, **dreg** to drag, **dregz** drags, **eg** (ME. *eggen*) to incite, urge on, **eg** egg, **flig** (ME. *fligge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* able to fly) fledge, **flog** to flog, **fog** (ME. *fogge* rank grass) after-grass, **frig** coire, frog, **gag** (ME. *gaggin*) to gag, **i-e-wig** earwig, **leg** leg, **lig** to lie down, **lug** (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, **mig** midge, **og** the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, **pig** pig, **prog** wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, **reg** rag, **rig** back, **rigin** ridge of a house, **seg** sedge, **seg** (ME. *saggin*) to distend, **seg** shag, **tug** (ME. *tuggen*) to tug, plod, **twig** twig, **ug** to carry, **weg** to wag.

f. The W. dialect has **dž** in : **edž** hedge, **edž** edge, **sledž-**ame(r) sledge-hammer, **wedž** wedge.

g. Palatal **ng** has become **nž**: **inž** hinge, **krinž** to cringe, **sinž** to singe.

h. **bai** (OE. *byegan*) to buy, **lee** (OE. *leegan*) to lay, **see** (OE. *secgan*) to say are from the forms without gemination.

h.

§ 316. OE. initial **h** was an aspirate like the **h** in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the **ch** in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial **h** has disappeared in the W. dialect :

ap (ME. *happen*) to *wrap up*, **eft** *haft*, *handle*, **oil** *hole*, **uel** *whole*, **ut** *hot*.

loup (O.Icel. *hlaupa*) to *jump*, **luef** (OE. *hlāf*) *loaf*.

nit (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, **nut** (OE. *hnutu*) *nut*.

riŋ (OE. *hring*) *ring*, **riuk** (OE. *hrōc*) *rook*.

wie(r) *where*, **wiēt** *wheat*, **wāf** *wharf*, **wen** *when*, **wot** *what*.

§ 318. b. Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c*, *d*:

eit *eight*, **eit** *height*, **feit** *to fight*, **reit** *right*, **streit** *straight*, **weit** *weight*.

brīt *bright*, **flīt** *flight*, **frīt** *fright*, **līt** *light*, **līts** (ME. *lihte*) *the lungs of animals*, **mīt** (noun) *might*, **nīt** *night*, **plīt** *plight*, **rīt** *wright*, **sīt** *sight*, **slīt** *slight*, **tīt** *tight*.

bout *bought*, **brout** *brought*, **doutē(r)** *daughter*, **out** *aught*, **out** *ought*, **nout** *naught*, **rout** *wrought*, **sout** *sought*, **tout** *taught*, **þout** *thought*.

ei *high*, but **efe(r)** (OE. *hēahfore*) *heifer*, **nei** *nigh*, but **neebe(r)** (OE. *nāah-gebūr*) *neighbour*.

sī to *sigh*, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, **soe** *he saw*, **þī** *thigh*.

fere (OE. *furh*, ME. *furh*, *furwe*) *furrow*, **ole** (OE. *holh*, ME. *holwe*) *hollow*.

§ 319. c. **h** has become **f** in: **draft** *draught*, **kof** *cough*, **laf** *laugh*, **ruf** *rough*, **tof** *tough*, **woef** (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *insipid*.

lafte(r) *laughter*, **slafter** to *slaughter*.

Beside **þriu** (OE. *þurh*) we have also **þrif** *through*.

§ 320. d. **hs** has become **ks**: **nekst** *next*, **oks** *ox*, **siks** *six*, **woks** *to grow*.

The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

k.

§ 322. **k** has remained : **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed** *card*, **kees** *case*, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréøri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

skaf *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeølit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwaiet** *quiet*, **kweøt** *quart*, **keekes** *body*, *carcase*, **bløikit** *blanket*, **bløink** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avøk** *havoc*, **biøk** *beak*, **leøleøk** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **pøøk** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlæk** *clerk*, **tleøm** *claim*, **triøtl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **triøtl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in : **twil** *quill, pen*, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat, thrash*.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

g.

§ 326. g has remained: **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye* (see Florio, s.v. **cispa** *a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes, called of some Gowl.* Or it is **cispi** *waterish or gowly eyes*), **galek** (O. Fr. **galc**) *left hand, garit* *garret, geetē(r)* *garter, gizn* *to choke, gol* *goal, only used in the game of lits en gēts* (§ 177), **grant** *grant, egrivéet* *to aggravate, vex, eegifái* *to argue, dispute.*

š.

§ 327. We regularly have š in cases where the lit. language has this sound: **fešn** *fashion, pešn* *passion, rediš* *radish.*

finiš *finish, vāniš* *varnish, blemiš* *blemish.*

branš *branch, eənšn* *ancient.*

dž.

§ 328. dž has generally remained in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. dž also occurs after n: **džais** *joist, dželəs* *jealous, dželi* *jelly, džoul* *to knock, strike, džoint* *joint, džoəm* *the side post of a door or chimney piece, džoənəs* *jaundice, eədž* *age, damidž* *damage, fuədž* *forge, indžói* *to enjoy, lənwidž* *language, pidžn* *pigeon, soudže(r)* *soldier.*

indžn *engine, moəndž* *mange, moəndži* *mangy, peevish, streəndž* *strange, tšeəndž* *change.*

§ 329. dž has become d in: **Doəd** *George, Duəd* *Joe, Duez, Duezi* *Joshua, doi* *joy, darling,* a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as *doi* still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

tš.

§ 330. We regularly have tš in the same words in which the literary language has it: *tšapl* *chapel*, *tšeədž* *to charge*, *tšeəmə(r)* *chamber*, *tšəri* *cherry*, *tšimli* *chimney*, *tšois* *choice*, *tšons* *chance*, *tšont* *chant*.

preits *to preach*, *poutš* *to poach*.

A C C I D E N C E.



CHAPTER VII.

NOUNS.

A. Formation of the Plural.

i. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in s, š, z, ž add ez to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās house has āzez*; *diš dish dišež*, *wotš watch wotšež*; *nuež nose, nuezež, saiz size saizez*; *edž hedge edžež, džudž judge džudžež*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than z, ž add z, as: *lad lad ladz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leøð barn leøðz*, *deø day deøz*. But nouns ending in -nd, (-r) lose the -d, (-r) before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *faðe(r) father faðež*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than s, š add s, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *dieþ death dieþs*, *máþ mouth máþs*, *wáf wharf wáfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in **f** preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except **ui**) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in **-lf** change the **f** into **v** and add **z** in the plural, as **luef loaf luəvz**, **naif knife naivz**, **koef calf koəvz**.

2. Plurals in **-n**.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have **-n** in the plural: **i eye īn**, **oks ox oksn**, **šū shoe šuin**.

3. Plural in **-r**.

§ 335. The only example of this class is **tšilde(r) children**. In the singular we use **bān**, the plural of which is **bānz**, and is in more general use than **tšilde(r)**.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: **fuit foot fīt**, **guis goose gīs**, **lās louse lais**, **man man men**, **mās mouse mais**, **tuiþ tooth tīþ**, **wumēn woman wimin**.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. **as ash, ashes, fiš fish, fishes, šip sheep.**

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as **iz net bin sīn fō ten jie(r) he has not been seen for ten years**, but its **jiəz sin e we sīn it's years since he was seen**, and similarly with **munþ month**, **wik week**. **þri mail þre Koəvlē three miles from Culverley**, but **mailz þre ðie(r) miles from there**, and similarly for **inš inch**, **fuit foot**, **jied yard**, **eəke(r) acre**, etc. **ten pund e meit ten pounds of meat**, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but **ðe we punz ont weəstəd there were pounds of it wasted**, and similarly with **āns ounce**, **stuən stone**, **undəd weit hundred weight**, etc. **tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)**, **siks galn six gallons**, **nain šilin nine shillings**, etc. **fouə skuə(r) four scores**, but **skuez on em scores of them**, etc.

6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as : **kruds** *curds*, **laps** *a kind of woollen waste made in spinning*, **līts** *lungs of animals*, **loks** *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, **mezlz** *measles*, **noilz** *the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine*, **roidz** *clearings (of a wood)*, now only used in the phrase **West Roidz** *West Royds*, **siðez** *scissors*, **spərinz** *banns of marriage*, **terz** *tongs*, **trūzəz** *trousers*. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** *bridge* pl. **brigs** *bridges*, *a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve*, **greēn** *grain* **greenz** *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, **grund** *ground* **grunz** *sediment*.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in : **beləsəz** *bellows*, **galeſəz** *braces*, **stepſəz** *steps*.

In speaking of cows the form **biəs** is generally used, as **ā moni biəs ejə nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

poridž *porridge*, always, and **broþ** *broth*, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **ðem poridž woren̄t eþ guid eþ ðe out tə (e) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been*.

B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another ; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **ðemz mi faðe buits** *those are my father's boots* ; but **ðem buits e mi faðəz** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad faðe buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad faðəz** *the boots of the boy's*

father, **ðem bānz** (never **bānzəz**) **muðə(r)** *those children's mother*.

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs** *wife's*, and the two umlaut-plurals **men**, **wimin** have sing. **manz**, **wumenz**, plural **menz**, **wiminz**.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say : **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiet** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **ðis** **nidiet** *this idiot*, **wots tmiənin e** **ðis noreišn?** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase : **a wər i sitš en e stæet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tkoilz** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloed e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noe wot tman** *did wit I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) ue tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teebl** *table* and **t'eebl** *the table*, **dlium** *gloom* and **d'lium** *the gloom*.

Cp. the similar distinction between *eit eight*, and *eit eighth*.

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðez nuəbdi bəd ðe loed ən mī, noəz wot iv ed tə baid* *there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer.* *ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *ue who, wot what*, in such expressions as : *ue ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that?* *wot ðe erment duz e wont? what the hangment does he want?* *a duənt noə wot ðe erment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the New English Dictionary, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t' lord o' t' manor*—(decidedly). When “Lord” means God, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (*ðe*) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard *t' Lord*, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “Lord knows” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what *t' man* did *wi' it*—(certainly not *ðe man*, nor *man* without article). What the *hangment*, What the *devil*, What the *plague*, etc.—(always *ðe*, never *t* or omitted). A know who *t' man wor*—(certainly not *ðe*, nor omitted).’

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ə(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *muə(r)*, *muəst*.

fāə(r) far, fārə(r), fārist; jun̄ young, jun̄ə(r), jun̄ist or jun̄st; uəlsm wholesome, uəlsm-ə(r), uəlsm-ist; biutifl beautiful, biutifl-er, biutifl-ist.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl.:

bad	bad	{
il	ill	
guid	good	bete(r)
lat	late	late(r)
litl	little	les
moni	many	{
mitš	much	
niə(r)	near	niərə(r)
		wāst
		best
		latist, last
		liəst
		muəst
		niərist, nekst

NOTE.—The use of vari before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl.: vari guid *very good*. But instead of using vari we sometimes repeat the adjective with eəz as: guid eəz guid *very good*, dāk eəz dāk *very dark*.

3. Numerals.

§ 344. a. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
wun <i>one</i>	fēst
tū <i>two</i>	seknd
þrī <i>three</i>	þēd
fouə(r) <i>four</i>	fouət
faiv <i>five</i>	fift
siks <i>six</i>	sikst
sevm <i>seven</i>	sevnt
eit <i>eight</i>	eit'
nain <i>nine</i>	naint
ten <i>ten</i>	tent
(ə)levm <i>eleven</i>	(ə)levnt
twelv <i>twelve</i>	twelft
þētīn <i>thirteen</i>	þētīnt
fouətīn <i>fourteen</i>	fouətīnt

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
fiftin <i>fifteen</i>	fiftint
sikstin <i>sixteen</i>	sikstint
sevntin <i>seventeen</i>	sevntint
eitin <i>eighteen</i>	eitint
naintin <i>nineteen</i>	naintint
twenti <i>twenty</i>	twentit
twenti wun <i>twenty-one</i>	twenti fēst
twenti tū <i>twenty-two</i>	twenti seknd
þēti <i>thirty</i>	þētit
foti <i>forty</i>	fotit
fifti <i>fifty</i>	fiftit
siksti <i>sixty</i>	sikstit
sevnti <i>seventy</i>	sevntit
eiti <i>eighty</i>	eitit
nainti <i>ninety</i>	naintit
undēd <i>hundred</i>	undēt
þāzn <i>thousand</i>	þāznt

§ 345. The old form *uēn one* is still retained in the phrase *tuēn the one of two*, as *tuēn on ēm est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *ēn* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wēr ē guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā ēr ēnuðē(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t'* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

m for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, (*ə*)levm; but in *sevnt*, (*ə*)levnt, *sevntin*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *þēd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fēst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*,

sixth, twelfth, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fēowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e.g. *marbles* *toæz*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *fēri* has the first turn. The order is *fēri first, sēki second, þēdi third, lari last*.

NOTE.—*toæ* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *ə wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *ə bluid ali*; when of glass *ə glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *ə stuəni*; when made of clay *ə pot donək*.

§ 347. b. Fractional numerals: *kweetə(r) quarter*, *ə fouət or wun peət āt ə fouə(r) a fourth*, *ə þēd or wun peət āt ə þrī a third*, and similarly *tū þēdz* or *tū peəts āt ə þrī two thirds*, *oəf half*, as *ə oəf pund, oəf pund, or oəf ə pund half a pound, oəpni halfpenny, oəpəþ halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. c. Multiplicatives : *simpl simple, dubl double, tribl, þribl threefold, fouə-foud fourfold, wuns once, twais twice, þrī taimz three times*.

§ 349. d. Numerals in composition : *ə tūþri lit. a two (or) three, a few, as ler əm ev ə tūþri let them have a few, tupms two pence, fipms fivepence, þrepms three pence, etc.*

CHAPTER IX.

PRONOUNS.

1. Personal.

§ 350.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, wə)
Obj. mī, (mə)	uz, (əz, s)

SECOND PERSON.

Nom. ðā, tā, (ða, ta, tə)	jī, (ji, jə)
Obj. ðī, (ðə)	jī, (jə)

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom. ī, (i, ə)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, šə)
Obj. im	it, (t)	ē(r), (ə(r)).

Plural.

Nom. ðee, (ðe, ðə)
Obj. ðem, (əm, m).

The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *i* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abəd* *yes but*, *wol until*, *wa why*, beside the strong forms *aibəd*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are:

muni gue wi je? *must I go with you?* *sali et təmoən?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobəd e bit e bras*, *a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitš wāk* *if I had only a little brass* (money), *I would not do such work*, *al kum en sī je*, *wen i ger e bit e taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time*, *as e dun inā* *I shall have done presently*, *a fan em i tloin* *I found them in the lane*, *gi m(e) e feu* *give me a few*, *ðe teld mə ða wər iə(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here*. *wi or we bān dān til* *we are going down the hill*, *sud we len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *ðel or ðel stop* *wol we kum* *they will stop until (while) we come*. *lets as im let us or me ask him*, *še þenk təz fe tpeənz wid teən* *wit she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it*. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *tə* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tā weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *witə len met?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wiəs tə kum þriu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan tə diut bi ðisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tət redi wil send ðet* *when thou art ready we will send thee it.* *as or asl gi ðe (e) oepni if tə elps mə*, *I shall give thee a halfpenny if thou helpest me*, *ðat nuən se wil es tə wo(r)* *thou art not so well*

as thou wast, þal (never *tal* or *tel*) *find im et iz wāk thou*
wilt find him at his work. At first sight one might be
 inclined to assume that the forms *tā*, *tē* have arisen from
 assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *āt* (§ 396)
art, out (§ 394) *oughtest, dāst* (frequently *dās* § 390) *durst* ;
 but these are the three solitary instances in which the
 second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could
 take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more
 probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented
 position in the sentence. If this is right then the def. art.
t has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose,
 I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *ðat*
that, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but
 never as a rel. pronoun or conjunction; the latter are
 expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān tē tak ðe wi mē*
I am going to take thee with me. *ji or jē sed et im it rēn*
you said that I am in the wrong, wot did jē see tul im?
what did you say to him? wil jē sam mē ðem tluez up?
will you pick up those clothes for me? jēv etn oēl tmeit suē
jēl e tē diu bāt nā wol setēdē *you have eaten all the meat*
so you will have to do without until Saturday, if jē (not *ji*)
sī mi faðē(r), as im tē kum uēm *if you see my father, ask*
him to come home, wi soē jē i tmiln *we saw you in the mill.*
 The old objective form of the second person plural has
 entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance
 in Modern English of the old nom. *ye* except in liturgical
 and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the
 second person singular is still extensively used, but it is
 not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I
 was a lad the following was the rule : *ðā* was used in every
 case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers,
 especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to
 masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his New English Grammar (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she* : the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō(sjoo)*, then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *šī* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill ; cp. the Dialect Tests in Ellis, EEP. v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 c ; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 c) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *ðem* is from OE. *ðæm* (*ðām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*, whereas the weak forms *əm*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oēl twik* *he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotšt ðat flik e beekn?* *has he fetched that flitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wér et jár ás *he heard it when he was at your house*, tiznt main *it is not mine*, eze funt? *has he found it?* gimet give me it, estet? *hast thou it?* wots e dun wit? *what has he done with it?* šuz in e mad ig *she is in a bad temper*, šu or še oləs wešəz e tmundə *she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday*, eše or es še saređ tpigz? *has she served the pigs?* stop wol še kumz stop until she comes, ðed or ðed e gīn mē ten šilin fot *they would have given me ten shillings for it*, wil ðe suin bi iə(r)? *will they soon be here?* ðel suin bi iər if ðe kum reit uəm *they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home*, al sel jəm *I will sell you them*, kan jə diu bāt em? *can you do without them?*

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms:

a, wi; ji; i; šu; ðe beside
i, we; je; e; še; ðe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. i *I* and e *he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as al weš mē nā *I will wash myself now*, am džust bān tə don mē *I am just going to dress myself*, i ləed im dān i tfild *he lay down in the field*, kum foređ lad ən sit ðə dān ən al set tketl on *come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea)*.

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used:

1. After the substantive verb, as its mī, þī, ē(r), im, uz, ji, ðem, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note ðemz em et i want those are the ones that I want.

2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im ən mī went he and I went*, *Bil ən imz guen dān trued Bill and he have gone down the road*, *uz ən ðem wē tēgeðer oēl d'ee we and they were together all the day*.

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did ðat out tē ən he who did that ought to be hanged*, *uz əts dun sē mitš for im me gue tē d'ogz fer out ī keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares*.

2. Possessive.

§ 351. a. Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my*; *āə(r), (wə(r)) our*; *ðai, (ði) thy*; *jāə(r), (jə(r)) your*; *iz, is his*; *it its, ē(r), (ə(r)) her, ðee(r), (ðə(r)) their*.

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, ði, ðə(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, ði, ðer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms ; otherwise we should have had *ma, ða* for our *mi, ði*, see § 350. *wə(r)* has been formed from *wē* after the analogy of *jə ye, jə(r)*, thus *jə : jə(r) :: wə : wə(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oēn his own, iz muðə(r) his mother, is koit his coat, is faðə(r) his father, este sīn it faðə(r) ? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father? it iēd wāks its head aches*.

§ 352. b. Absolute : *main mine, āz ours, ðain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, ðeez theirs*.

3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
misen	wesen
misel	wesenz
miseln	wesel
	weseln

SECOND PERSON.

ðisen	jesen
ðisel	jesenz
ðiseln	jesel
	jeseln

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
i(s)sen	itsen	esen
i(s)sel	itsel	esel
i(s)seln	itseln	eseln

Plural.

ðesen
ðesenz
ðesel
ðeseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms -sel, -seln, -sen are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The *-sen*-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, EEPr. v. pp. 364–408), I find the following forms: *-seln* at Huddersfield and Halifax; *-sen* at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no *-self*-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the *-sel*, *-seln*, and *-sen*-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v, with the following results. *-sel* is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find *-sen*. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only *-sel*. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the *-sen*-form. The *-sen*-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. *-self* is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have *-self*, *-zelf*, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find *-sel* and in Western Dorset *-zel*. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only *-self*. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that *-saaf*, pl. *-saavz* occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have *-zel*. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, *-sel*, *-zel*, and *-self*, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

wesen, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *wə(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ðesen* and *dæsenz*. *jesen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself, yourselves*, but *jesenz yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seom deo on the self same day*.

4. Demonstrative.

§ 354.

Sing.	<i>ðis this</i>	<i>ðat that</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>
Plural.	<i>ðiez these</i>	<i>ðem those</i>	<i>jon yon.</i>

ðis and *ðiez* are often followed by *iə(r) here*, and *ðat*, *ðem* by *ðiə(r) there*, as *ðis iər ās wonts e lot e tliənin this house wants a lot of cleaning, dus tə laik ðiez iə(r)? dost thou like these? a kānt eit ðat ðiə meit I can't eat that meat, i ga mə ðat ðiə koit he gave me that coat, ðem ðier aplz kost tupms those apples cost twopence, ðemz vari guid bəd ðiez eəz or e betə(r) those are very good but these are better.*

ðem is the only word used for *those*, a form *ðuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

5. Interrogative.

§ 355.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom., Obj. <i>uə who</i>	<i>wot what, wits which.</i>
Gen. <i>uəz whose.</i>	

uəm whom is never used in the W. dialect. Beside **wot** we have also **wor**, on which see § 290.

6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by **et** for all genders and numbers, or by **uə** for the masc. and fem., **wot** for the neuter. **et** is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use **uə**, **wot**. Thus: *im et sed suez ren he who said so is wrong, tman et i soə jestədə the man whom I saw yesterday, tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oəl the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all, tkoilz et tə bout dān i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good, did je sī ðem et did it? did you see those who did it? ðem men et tə so(e) i trued wər on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a **no(e) uəz dunt** *I know who has done it, we no(e) uəz it iz we know whose it is, a noə wot tə sez* *I know what thou sayest, a kən or kn ges uə ðaz bīn wi* *I can guess with whom thou hast been, a duənt bəlīv wot e sez* *I don't believe what he says; but a duənt bəlīv e wēd (et) i sez* *I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of **et**, but never of **uə**, **wot**, is often omitted: *tman i soə the man (whom) I saw, tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

et is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(ə) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

7. Indefinite.

§ 357.

sum *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

out aught, **nout naught**, **nought**.

inif, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(ə) e feu**, **nee ðaz ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje briðed inif?** *have you enough bread?*

feu *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sits** *such*, **uðə(r)** *other*.

oððə(r) (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noððə(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*.

Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, OE. Grammar, §§ 346, 348.

oni (OE. *ānig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig*, *manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **ez or ez oni on jø oni on jø?** *inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. has any on you any on you? i. e. has any of you got one?*

tuən (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuən on jøz dunt**

one of you has done it. Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **ən** (obj.) *one*, pl. **ənz** *ones*, **wun ənuðə(r)** *one another*, **nuə**, weak form **nə** *no*, **nuəbdi** *nobody*; **nuən** *none* has no weak form. **nuən** is often used in the place of **nət**: *am nuən bān I am not going*, **ðat nuən tfuil et tə liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be*.

u(ə)-ive(r) *whoever*, **wotivə(r)** or **tšiuz-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

CHAPTER X.

VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382–97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e.g. *fœseen forsaken*, *fretn* beside *frieted fretted mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in -ed, -d, -t. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

A. Strong Verbs.

§ 361.

CLASS I.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. i	ā	i	i
W. ai	ee	i	i
aid <i>hide</i>	eed	idn	
baid <i>endure</i>	beed	bidn	
bait <i>bite</i>	beet	bitn	
daiv <i>dive</i>	deev	divm	
dlaid <i>glide</i>	dleed	dlidn	
draiv <i>drive</i>	dreev	drivm	
kontraiv <i>contrive</i>	kontreev	kontrivm	
raid <i>ride</i>	reed	ridn	
rait <i>write</i>	reet	ritn	
raiv <i>tear</i>	reev	rivm	
raiz <i>rise</i>	reez	rizn	
slaid <i>slide</i>	sleed	slidn	
straid <i>stride</i>	streed	stridn	
straik <i>strike</i>	streek	strukn	
straiv <i>strive</i>	streev	strivm	

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šain <i>shine</i>	šeən	šaind	
šait <i>cacare</i>	šeət	šitn	
þraiv <i>thrive</i>	þreəv	þrivm	

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The eə can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had uə (§ 122) and from the latter i (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have eə in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like zifenn *given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like risenn *risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of gi(v) is ga(v)=Ormulum zaff, gaff, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of šain is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. šaind. For the pret. of straik I have often heard striuk, strak, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form strāk; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form struken.

§ 364. aid (OE. hýdan) and daiv (OE. dýfan) were weak in OE. raiv (O. Icel. rífa) and þraiv (O. Icel. þrífa) are of Norse origin. straiv (O. Fr. estriver) was already strong in ME. kontraiv must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** (*u = v*) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

CLASS II.

§ 365.

Infin.	Pret. Sg.	Pret. Pl.	P. P.
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OE. ēo	ēa	u	o
W. ī	ee	o	
iu (§ 187)	ee	o	
ī	eu	ou	
frīz <i>freeze</i>	freez	frozn	
tlīv <i>cleave, split</i>	tleev	tlov̄m	
tšiuz <i>choose</i>	tšeəz	tšozn	
flī <i>fly</i>	flēu	floun	

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. **cēasan** would regularly have become *tšiz (§ 187) in the dialect. tšiuz seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form chüsen, which would regularly become tšiuz in the dialect.

The ee in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. ēa, which has become iə (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weəv** *wove*, **need** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wov̄m**, **nodn**, pret. **weəv**, **need**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlov̄m**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **freez**, **tleev**, **tšeəz**.

CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.

2.	”	”	l	+	”
3.	”	”	r or h	+	”

4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, l, r, or h + a consonant. Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 386–9.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of **feit** *fight*, and **brust** *burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. O.E. i	o (a)	u	u
W. i	a		u
i	e (§ 59)		u
beg̥in begin	beg̥an		beg̥un
spin spin	span		spun
swim swim	swom § 58 (swam)		swum
win win	wan (won)		wun
bind bind	ban		bun
find find	fan		fun
wind wind	wan (won)		wun
run run	ran		run
2. briŋ bring	bren		brun
driŋ reproach, revile	der		dur
fliŋ throw	flen		flun
hiŋ hang	er		ur
riŋ wring	ren		rur
riŋ ring	ren		rur
siŋ sing	sen		sun
slin sling	slen		slun
sprin spring	spren		sprun
stiŋ sting	stern		stun
striŋ string	stren		strun
swin swing	swen		swun
tliŋ cling	tlen		tlun
drinк drink	drenk		drukн

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
sink <i>sink</i>	serk		sukn̩
slink <i>slink</i>	slenk		slukn̩
stink <i>stink</i>	stenk		stukn̩
šrink <i>shrink</i>	šrenk		šrukñ

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
3. W. Sax. eo	ea	u	o
O. North. e	æ	u	o
W. ei (§ 87)		ee	o
feit <i>fight</i>		feet	fotn

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
4. OE. e	æ	u	o
W. u		a	u
brust <i>burst</i>		brast	brusn
þrust <i>thrust</i>		þrast	þrusn

§ 368. On the present form **run**, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. **ban**, **fan**, **wan** and **bun**, **fun**, **wun** are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEPr. v. The pret. **bren** and pp. **brun** are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like **sen**, **sun**; the weak pret. and pp. **brout** is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. **in** (ME. **hengen**, O. Icel. **hengja**) and **rin** (OE. (**h**)**ringan**) were originally weak verbs. **din** (O. Icel. **dengja**), **fin** (O. Icel. **flengja**), **slin** (O. Icel. **slöngva**) are of Norse origin. **strin** seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in **nk** regularly lose the medial guttural **n** in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that **n** has disappeared through assimilation before the following **k** in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. **drukñ** (O. Icel. **drukkenn**), **sukñ** (O. Icel. **sokkenn**), and that the remaining **rk**-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in **-rk** in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of **drink**, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial **r** in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial **r** is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial **r** except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial **r**—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial **r** is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have **drufen**, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following **k**; but medial **r** occurs at Barnsley, Shefffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division; Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial **r**, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial *n* except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial *n* seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial *n* are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. **drunk** beside **drukken**, and only **slunk**, **stunk**, **sunk**, **schrunk** (*scrynkit*). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our **drukn̩** is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In *feet fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short *o* in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms **brust**, **brast**, **brusn** see Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1354, and on **þrust** (ME. **þrusten**, **þrusten**, O. Icel. **þrýsta**) see loc. cit. § 1348.

CLASS IV.

§ 369.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax. <i>e</i>	æ	ǣ	o
O. North. <i>e</i>	æ	ē	o
1. W. <i>ei</i> (§ 87) <i>steil steal</i>	ee (§ 70) steel	ou (§ 103) stoun	
2. W. <i>iə</i> (§ 75) <i>bie(r) bear</i> <i>swiə(r) swear</i> <i>šiə(r) shear</i> <i>wiə(r) wear</i>	ee bee(r) swee(r) šeə(r) wee(r)	oe (§ 104 <i>a</i>) boən swoən šoən woən	
3. W. <i>e</i> (§ 88) <i>brek break</i>	a brak	o	brokn̩

§ 370. To this class also belongs **kum** (OE. *cuman*) *come*, **kom** (*kam*), **kum** (*kumd*).

§ 371. **wiə(r)** (OE. *werian*) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of **biə(r)**, **šiə(r)**. Similarly **swiə(r)** (OE. *swerian*, pret. sing. *swōr*) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The **ee** in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this **a** being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with **ee** in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with **ā** (ē) would have become **i** in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, **brak** is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the **a** in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

CLASS V.

§ 372.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ā	e
O. North.	e	æ	ē	e
1. W. ei (§ 87)		ee (§ 371)		o
<i>neid knead</i>		need		nodn
<i>speik speak</i>		speek (spak)		spokn
<i>spreid spread</i>		spreed		sprodn
<i>treid tread</i>		treed		trodn
<i>weiv weave</i>		weev		wovm
2. W. ei (§ 87)		ee		e (§ 73)
<i>eit eat</i>		eet		etn
3. W. e (§ 88)		a (§ 371)		e (§ 73)
<i>get get</i>		gat		getn
4. W. i (§ 77)		a (§ 371)		i
<i>gi(v)</i>		ga(v)		gin (§ 79)

1. **spreid** was a weak verb in OE. (**sprædan**, pret. **sprædde**). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pret. **spak** is very often heard.

2. The pret. **eet** is a new formation made after the analogy of **weiv**, etc. The OE. form sing. **æt**, pl. **æton** would have become ***it** (§ 130).

4. Instead of **gīn** I have very often heard **gen**, which is no doubt due to the influence of **etn**, **getn**.

§ 373.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	æ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)	i	
	bid <i>invite to a funeral</i>	bad	bidn	
	it <i>hit</i>	at	itn	
	nit <i>knit</i>	nat	nitn	
	sit <i>sit</i>	sat	sitn	
	slit <i>slit</i>	slat	slitn	
	spit <i>spit</i>	spat	spitn	
	split <i>split</i>	splat	spltn	
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)	u	
	dig <i>dig</i>	deg	dug	
3. W.	i	a	u	
	stik <i>stick</i>	stak	stuk	

1. **it** (O. Icel. **hitta** *find*), **nit**, **slit**, **spit**, **split** were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pret. and pp. **nited**; **bidn** (OE. **beden**, but already ME. **bidden** with **i** from the present), **sitn** (OE. **seten**, but already ME. **siten**).

2. **dig** was formerly weak (ME. **diggen**, **diggede**). The pp. **dug** is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, NE.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form *dug* does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500–1650). The pp. *dugn* is also sometimes heard.

3. *stik* (OE. *stician*) was originally a weak verb. The pp. *stuk* may owe its *u* to the influence of *stun*, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs *sī* (OE. *sēon*) *see*, pret. *soe* (§ 63), pp. *sīn* = Old North. *gesēn*.

CLASS VI.

§ 375.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>a</i>		ō	a
1. W. <i>a</i> (§ 71)		iu (§ 164)	ee (§ 312, 4)
<i>tak</i> <i>take</i>		tiuk	teen
2. W. <i>oə</i> (§ 63)		iu (§ 164 c)	oe
<i>droə</i> <i>draw</i>		driu	droen
3. W. <i>a</i>		ui (§ 163)	ui
<i>stand</i> <i>stand</i>		stuid	stuidn

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. *standəd* is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. *studn*, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form *stood*.

§ 376.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēa		ō	a(æ)
W. ee		iu (§ 164 c)	ee (§ 65)
<i>slee</i> <i>slay</i>		sliu	sleen

The ee of the present is from the past participle. *šak* *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. *šakt*; but pret. *siuk* (§ 164) and pp. *šakn* are not uncommon. The pp. of *fesak* *forsake* is *feseen* (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ā	ēo	ā	
W. oə (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oə	
bloə blow	bliu	bloən	
kroə crow	kriu	kroən	
moə mow	miu	moən	
noə know	niu	noən	
snoə snow	sniu	snoən	
soə sow	siu	soən	
þoə thaw	þiu	þoən	
þroə throw	þriu	þroən	

þoə was a weak verb in OE. (þāwian or þāwan); snoə (OE. snāw) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

§ 378.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ō	ēo	ō	
W. ou (§ 166)	iu (§ 190)	ou	
grou grow	griu	groun	

§ 379.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ea(a)	ēo	ea(a)	
W. eə (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oə	
foəl fall	fel	foəln	

B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -ed, 2. -d, 3. -t.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -ed when the present ends in -t or -d. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -t, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bended (bent)	bended (bent)
bild <i>build</i>	belt (bilded)	belt (bilded)
blid <i>bleed</i>	blidēd (bled)	blidēd (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluidēd	bluidēd
brīd <i>breed</i>	bridēd (bred)	bridēd (bred)
ēt <i>hurt</i>	ēt (ētēd)	ēt (ētn)
fid <i>feed</i>	fidēd (fed)	fidēd (fedn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grundēd	grundēd
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kestēd)	kestēd (kesn)
liēd <i>lead</i>	liēdēd (led)	liēdēd (ledn)
melt <i>melt</i>	meltēd	meltēd
od <i>hold</i>	odēd (eld)	odn (odēd)
send <i>send</i>	sendēd (sent)	sendēd (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skratēd	skratēd (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spendēd (spent)	spendēd (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuitēd	šuitēd (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kostēd)	kost (kostēd)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
<i>let let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let (letn)</i>
<i>put put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put (putn)</i>
<i>set set</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>set (setn)</i>
<i>šut shut</i>	<i>šut</i>	<i>šut (šutn)</i>
<i>wed marry</i>	<i>wed</i>	<i>wed (wedn)</i>
<i>wet wet</i>	<i>wet (wetəd)</i>	<i>wet (wetəd, wetn)</i>
<i>lit light</i>	<i>let (litəd)</i>	<i>let (letn, litəd)</i>
<i>mít meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met (metn)</i>
<i>rid read</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>red</i>
<i>tím pour out</i>	<i>tem (temd)</i>	<i>tem (temd)</i>
<i>biet beat</i>	<i>bet</i>	<i>bet (betn)</i>
<i>friét fret</i>	<i>frietəd (fret)</i>	<i>frietəd (fretn)</i>
<i>swiét sweat</i>	<i>swiətəd (swet)</i>	<i>swiətəd (swtn)</i>
<i>tšiet cheat</i>	<i>tšietəd (tšet)</i>	<i>tšietəd (tšetn)</i>
<i>triét treat</i>	<i>tret (triətəd)</i>	<i>tretn (triətəd)</i>

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like **bent**, **bled**, **led**, **spent**, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. **kesn**, **putn**, **fretn**, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like *let lit*, *lighted*, *belt* have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as **met**, **red**, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. **mette**) already in ME.

CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take **-d** when the present ends in a voiced sound other than **-d**.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bēn <i>burn</i>	bēnd	bēnd
briu <i>brew</i>	briud	briud (<i>briun</i>)
dīel <i>deal</i>	dīeld (delt)	dīeld (delt)
driēm <i>dream</i>	driēmd (dremt)	driēmd (dremt)
er <i>hang</i>	end	end
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (<i>eun</i>)
fil <i>feel</i>	fild (felt)	fild (felt)
iē(r) <i>hear</i>	iēd	iēd
leē <i>lay</i>	leēd	leēd (<i>leēn</i>)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
liēn <i>learn</i>	liēnd	liēnd
liēv <i>leave</i>	liēvd (left)	liēvd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
niēn <i>mean</i>	miēnd (ment)	miēnd (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (<i>riun</i>)
see <i>say</i>	sed	sed
sel <i>sell</i>	seld	seld
seu <i>sew</i>	seud	seud (<i>seun</i>)
siez <i>seize</i>	siēzd (seez)	siēzd
smel <i>smell</i>	smeld	smeld
spel <i>spell</i>	speld	speld
spil <i>spill</i>	spild	spild
spoil <i>spoil</i>	spoild	spoild
streu <i>strew</i>	streud	streud (<i>streun</i>)
swel <i>swell</i>	sweld	sweld
šeēv <i>shave</i>	šeēvd	šeēvd
šeū <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (<i>šeun</i>)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
tlueð clothe	tlueðd	tlueðd
tšeu chew	tšeud	tšeud (tšeun)
wokn wake, awake	woknd	woknd
gue go	went	guen
bai buy	bout	bout

The forms *delt*, *felt*, *left*, *lost*, *ment*, *nelt*, and in Class III *krept*, *slept*, *swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *leø*, *leød*, *leød* (*leøn*) in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *leø* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekføs(t) taim* *I will lie in bed until breakfast time*, *al lig me dān* *I will lie (me) down*, *al lig it e tfhue(r)* *I will lay it on the floor*, *ðe leød* or *ligd wol ðe we te lat fe ðe wāk* *they lay until they were too late for their work*, *wi ligd* or *leød ez dān* *we lay down*, *ðev leød (ligd or leøn) oel tbleøm e mi* *they laid all the blame on me*.

CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
elp help	elpt	elpt
katš catch	katšt	katšt
krip creep	krípt (krept)	krípt (krepm, krept)
kus kiss	kust	kust (kusn)
reik reach	reikt	reikt
slip sleep	slípt (slept)	slípt (slept)
swip sweep	swípt (swept)	swípt swept

<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (tout)	teitšt (tout)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	west
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
þirk <i>think</i>	þout	þout
wēk <i>work</i>	wēkt (rout)	wēkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meəd	meəd

Verbal Endings.

§ 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in -ez, -z, -s. -ez is used after the spirants s, z, š, ž, as misez misses, misses, raizez rises, wišež wished, wishes, sinžez singest, singes ; -z after voiced sounds, as weivz weavest, weaves, lenz lendest, lends, duz dost, does ; -s after other voiceless sounds, as elps helpest, helps, wēks workest, works, eits eatest, eats.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in -ed, -d, -t for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in -in (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic -n after dentals (§ 269), -r after gutturals (§ 271), and -m after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in -ed, -d, -t. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of **en** *hang* and **brek** *break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing.	1. en	brek
	2. enz	breks
	3. enz	breks
Plur.	en	brek
Indic. Pret. Sing.	end	brak
Plur.	end	brak
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	en	brek
Infin.	en	brek
Pres. Part.	enin	brekin
Past Part.	end	brokn̩

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

§ 387. TABLE OF TENSES.

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brek <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokn <i>I have broken</i>	av b̄in brekin <i>I have been breaking</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a, we brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokn <i>I had broken</i>	ad b̄in brekin <i>I had been breaking</i>
Future	as brek <i>I shall break</i>	as b̄i brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokn <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e b̄in brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found: *shall* (§ 391), *will* (§ 397), *be* (§ 396), *have* (§ 395).

C. Minor Groups.

a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

I. can.

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **kən**, **kŋ**.
 Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **kəd**. The weak form **kŋ** is
 mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or k <small>o</small>	w <small>i</small> , w <small>e</small>
čá, t <small>ă</small> , t <small>e</small>	,	j <small>i</small> , j <small>e</small>
í, θ	{	"
šú, š <small>e</small>	}	čeθ, če, če
	"	,
	"	,

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or ked	wi, we	kud or ked
đă, tă, tə	„ „ „	jă, je	„ „ „
i, θ	„ „	đeθ, đe, đe	„ „ „
šă, šə	„ „		

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt etc.	ai, a, i kudnt or kēdnēt etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

kan ai, a, i ?
,, ă, tă, te ?
,, ī, e ?
,, šū, še ?

Plur.

kan wî, we ?
,, jî, je ?
,, ūe, ūe, ūe ?

Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?
etc.

kud wî, we ?
etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres

kanet or kânt ai, a, i ?
etc.

Pret.

kudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

kud, **k d** are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of **kud**, **k d**, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as **a ius t  kud** or **k d diut** *I used to be able to do it*, **ad e dunt** if id **kud** (never **k d**) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare.*

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final *t* regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form **d ** only occurs in the phrase **a d  see** *I dare say*.

Present.

ai, a, i d�(r)
ai, a, i d�r�nt
d�r ai, i ?
d�r�nt ai, i ?

Pret.

ai, a, i d�st
ai, a, i, d�s�nt
d�st ai, i ?
d�s�nt ai, i ?

3. *shall.*

§ 391. Present strong form **sal**, weak **sl**, **s.** Pret. strong form **sud**, weak **sed**, **st.**

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a sal	{
aisl, asl	
ais, as	
đă sal	{
đăsl	
đăs	
ň sal	{
ňsl	
ňs	
šü, še sal	{
šüsl, šesl	
šüs, šes	

Plur.

wi sal	{
wisl, wesl	
wis, wes	
jă, je sal	{
jăsl, jesl	
jăs, jes	
đee, đe, đe sal	{
đeesl, đesl, đesl	
đees, đes, đes	

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or sed	{
aist, ast	
đă, tă, te sud or sed	{
đăst	
ň, e sud or sed	{
ňst	
šü, še sud or sed	{
šüst, šest	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	wi, we, salnt
ai, a sānt } ai, a sānt }	wi, we sānt } wi, we sānt }
aisl, asl net } ais, as net }	wiſl, wesi net } wiſ, wes net }
ðā salnt or sānt } ðāsl, ðās net }	jī, je salnt or sānt } jīſl, jesi net }
šū, ſe salnt or sānt } šūſl, ſeſl net }	ðee, ðe, ðe salnt or sānt } „ „ „ slnet }
šūſl, ſeſl net } šūſ, ſeſ net }	ðeeſ, ðeſ, ðeſ net }

Pret.

ai, a sudnt	wi, we sudnt
ai, a ſed net }	wi, we ſed net }
aift, aſt net }	wiſt, west net }
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

sal ai, a, i?	sal wi, we ?
„ ðā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ i, e ? }	„ ðee, ðe, ðe ?
„ šū, ſe ? }	„ ðee, ðe, ðe ?

Pret.

sud ai, a, i?	sud wi, we ?
„ ðā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ i, e ? }	„ ðee, ðe, ðe ?
„ šū, ſe ? }	„ ðee, ðe, ðe ?

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
salnt, sānt ai, a, i?	sudnt ai, a, i?
etc.	etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms **s**, **st** and **sl**, **sed**, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as **aset bi tē-moēn** *I shall have it by to-morrow*, **ðest e guēn if ðed kud** *they should have gone if they had been able*, **tmen sl** (never **s**) *et the men shall have it*, **ði faðe sed gim(e) e feu** *thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between **s** and **sl**, **st** and **sed** in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form **mun**, weak **mēn** which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as **a mēn get mi wāk duin bi tē-nīt** *I must get my work done by to-night*, **je mēn tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā** *you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, **mun i gue wi je?** *must I go with you?*

mun, **mēn** is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as **ða mēn þink wot tē laiks bed ðal e tē diut** *you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, **mun ðe stop?** *may mean either must they stop? or may they stop?*

The weak form **mēd** (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of **mun**, as **šu sed ðe mēd oēðer eit ðat e diu bāt out** *she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

mun is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. **mono**, later **munu**

shall, will, pres. sing. **mon**, later **mun**, pl. **monom**, later **munum**, pret. **munda**. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mun or mən	wi, we mun or mən
„ „ „ munet or muənt	„ „ munət or muənt
mun ai, a, i?	mun wi, we?
munet or muənt ai, a, i?	munət or muənt wi, we?

2. For *must* we use **must**, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *ða must bi e* *fuil if te þinks im bān tə diut you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it*, *ðem et sed ðat must bi ren i ðer iəd those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases **mun**, **mən** is never used. Cp. *ðe müst kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ðe mən kum ðis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay mən cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs **byd**, **mən** see The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may.*

§ 393. Present strong form **mee**, weak **me**. Preterite strong form **mud**, weak **med**. **mud** is a new formation made after the analogy of **sud** *should*, **kud** *could*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mee or me	wi, we mee or me
etc.	etc.

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i mud or med
etc.

Plur.

wī, wə mud or med
etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.

ai, a, i meənt
,, „ „ mənət
etc.

Pret.

ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ mudnət
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

mē ai, a, i?
mē dă, tă, tə?
etc.

Plur.

mēē wī, wə?
etc.

The **ə** of **mēē** regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of **mē i?** *may I?* **mē e?** *may he?* I have often heard **mē wə?** *may we?* etc.

Pret.

mud ai, a, i?
etc.

mud wī, wə?
etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

mēēnt ai, a, i?
etc.

Pret.

mudnt ai, a, i?
etc.

6. *ought.*

§ 394. **out** remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only : **ai, a, i out,** **outnt** or **outnət.** **out ai, a, i?** **outnt ai, a, i?**

b. *have.*

§ 395. Pres. strong forms **ev**, **e**, weak **ev**, **e**. Pret. strong form **ed**, weak **ed**.

The present forms **e**, **e** are regular only before consonants: as **e** *dun inā I shall have done presently*, **a sed e** *guen bed fe ði I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, **ai ev em I have them**, **as et or ev it I shall have it**. In combination with the pronouns we now use the **v** form before consonants, as **a** or **av** *dun I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms **ev**, **ed** when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, **av** *I have*, **wi v** *we have*, etc. **ad sīn im I had seen him**, but **tmēn ed sīn im** *the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as **a faiv on em I have five of them**, **ðe guen uem they have gone home**, **ðe stoun em they have stolen them**, **wi or we funt we have found it**; but **wi or we fant we found it**. See § 249.

The final **-z** in the second and third persons singular becomes **-s** before voiceless consonants, as **estə ? hast thou ? if təs tə diut if thou hast to do it**.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a, i ev or e	}
aiv, av, iv	
ðā, tā, tə ez	
ðāz, tāz, tez	
í, e, ez	
íz, ez	}
šū, še ez	
šūz, šez	

Plur.

wi we ev or e	}
wi v	
jí, je ev or e	
jív, jev	
ðe, ðe ev or e	
ðeəv, ðev, ðəv	

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i, ed	}
aid, ad, id	}
ðă, tă te ed	}
ðăd, tăd, ted	}
ĕ, e, ed	}
ĕd, ed	}
šă, še ed	}
šăd, šed	}

Plur.

wă, wę ed	}
wăd, węd	}
jă, je ed	}
jăd, jed	}
ðe, ðe ed	}
ðeəd, ðed, ðəd	}

Infin. ev, e
ev, e

Present Part. evin

Past ,,, ed, ed, d.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.

ai, a, i evnt	}
aiv, av, iv net	}
etc.	

Pret.

ai, a, i ednt	}
aid, ad, id net	}
etc.	

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ev ai, a, i ?	
ez ðă, es tă or te ?	
ez ī or e ?	
es šă, es še ?	}
esə ?	}

Plur.

e wă or wę ?	
e jă or je ?	
e ðeə, ðe or ðə ?	

Pret.

ed ai, a, i ?	
etc.	

ed wă, wę ?	
etc.	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

evnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

Pret.

ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use **ez**, **əz**, **z**, **s** (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as **ðem menz bīn vari guid tō me** *those men have been very good to me*, **tladz əz gen mē sumēt** *the boys have given me something*, **uz əts dun sē mitš for im** *we who have done so much for him*, **əz ðem men sīn ðe ?** *have those men seen thee?* **es taplz guen bad ?** *have the apples gone bad?* The same also applies to the first person, as **its mī əts dunt** *it is I who have done it*, **mī əts ed sē mitš tō baid** *I who have had so much to endure*.

The endings **-z**, **-s** for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun **et**, as **ðem men diu ðe wāk vari wil** *those men do their work very well*; but **ðemz tmen et duz ðe wāk tbest** *those are the men who do their work the best*. Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the **-z**, **-s** forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings **-z**, **-s** must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending **-as** beside **-að**, e. g. **bindas** beside **bindað**.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings **-z** and **-s** extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, EEPr. v. The

second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are : (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were : 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is : (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division : at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z ; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z ; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern : at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending ; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern : at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern : at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern : no examples. East Southern : at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern : at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern : at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern : no examples. South and North Western divisions : no examples. West Eastern : at Aylesbury (p. 190) *father and mother n (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern : at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions : no examples. East Eastern : in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire) : no examples. Southern North Midland : at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and er along with the pres. part. ; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland : at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s ; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and iz along with the pres. part. ; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n ; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland : at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s ; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and iz along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland : at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s ; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland : at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n ; the same at Shrigley ; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland : at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s ; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with iz along with the pres. part. ; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s ; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s ; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions : no examples. Eastern South Midland : at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n ; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z ; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending ; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern: at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s. West Northern: at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending -s; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending -z; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending -z. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending -s except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern: at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division: at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending -z, but (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without -s are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination -s in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tēt redi* *we will go when thou art ready*, *ðer at it egiēn* *they are at it again*; but *ðe bān uēm* *they are going home*, *wē selin em* *et oēpni e kweēt* *we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tbriefed* *et tē bouts nuēn guid* *the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *šēs þirkin e gu(e)in* *she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>ai, a, i am</i>	{ <i>wī, wē āe(r)</i>
<i>aim, am, im</i>	{ <i>wī(r), wē(r)</i>
<i>ðā āt, tē āt</i>	{ <i>jī, jē āe(r)</i>
<i>ðāt, tāt, tet</i>	{ <i>jī(r), jē(r)</i>
<i>ī iz, e iz</i>	
<i>īz, eż</i>	{ <i>ðee, ðe, ðē āe(r)</i>
<i>šū iz, šē iz</i>	{ <i>ðee(r), ðe(r), ðē(r)</i>
<i>šūz, šēz</i>	

Pret.

Sing.

ai, a, i wo(r) or we(r)
etc.

Plur.

wi, we wo(r) or we(r)
etc.

Infin. bi, be

Pres. Part. bi-in

Past „ bin

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a, i amet
aim, am, im net
ða, ta, te atnt
ðat, tat, tet net
i, e iznt
iz, ez net
šu, še iznt
šuz, šez net

Plur.

{ wi, we ant
{ wi, we net
{ ji, je ant
{ ji, je net
{ ðee, ðe, ðe ant
{ ðee, ðe, ðe net

Pret.

ai, a, i wornt
ai, a, i we-net
etc.

wi, we wornt
wi, we we-net
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

am ai, a, i ?

awi, awe ?

ða, ðat, ðtø ?

aji, ajø ?

iz iž, ſe ?

iz ſu, ſe ?
iſu, iſe ?

ðee, ðe, ðø ?

	Pret.	
Sing.		Plur.
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowē ?
woðā, wotā, wotē ?		wojī, woje ?
wor, ī, e ?	{	woðēe, woðē, woðē ?
wošū, wošē ?	}	

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

	Present.	
amēt ai, a, i ?		ānt wī, wē ?
ătnðā, ătn̄tā ?	{	ānt jī, je ?
ătn̄tē ?	}	
iznt ī, e ?	{	ānt ðēe, ðē, ðē ?
iznt šū, šē ?	}	
	Pret.	
wornt ai, a, i ?		wornt wī, wē ?
etc.		etc.

In forms like *ătn̄t art not*, *wornt was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz*, *eż*, *z*, *s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jēt the coals are not done yet*, *ðez lots on əm dān truēd there are lots of them down the road*, *ðemz or ðem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz eż or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *ðez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets sē pueli I who am so poorly*, *ðī ets nout tē diu mēd elp mē e bit thou, who hast nothing to do*, *mīghtest help me a bit*.

d. *will.*

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *eł* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len ðet**, **bēd a kānt diu bāt it džust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, if **je ast em** *the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

wod, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius tē wod** *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as **ðe ius tē wed elp me nā en ðen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, **a kud** or **kēd e dunt if id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a wil

ail, al

ðā, tā, tē wil

ðāl, tāl, tel

ě, ē wil

ěl, el

šū, šē wil

šūl, šēl

Plur.

wī, wē wil

wīl, wēl

jī, jē wil

jīl, jēl

ðee, ðe, ðē wil

ðeeel, ðeel, ðēl

Prēt.

ai, a, i wod or wed

aid, ad, id

ðā, tā, tē wod or wed

ðād, tād, tēd

ě, ē wod or wed

ěd, ēd

šū, šē wod or wed

šūd, šēd

wī, wē wod or wed

wīd, wed

jī, jē wod or wed

jīd, jēd

ðee, ðe, ðē wod or wed

ðeeed, ðeēd, ðēēd

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

*Sing.*ai, a wilnt or wiənt
etc.*Plur.*wī, wə wilnt or wiənt
etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt }
aid, ad, id nət }
etc.wī, wə wodnt }
wīd, wəd nət }
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?
wil ðā, tā, tə ? }
witā, witə ? }
wil ī, e ? }
wil šū, še ? }wil wī, wə ?
wil jī, jə ?
wil ðee, ðe, ðə ?

Pret.

wod ai, a, i ?
etc.wod wī, wə ?
etc.INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

wilnt, wiənt ai, a i ?
etc.wilnt, wiənt wī, wə ?
etc.

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ?
etc.wodnt wī, wə ?
etc.e. *do.*

§ 398. As an independent verb diu has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. did is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. **diu-in**, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had *du(i)in (§ 163); past part. **duin**, **dun**. Present wit *not* is **duənt**, **dunət**, pret. **didnt**.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have **diu** for the first person singular and for the plural strong form **diu**, weak forms **de**, **di**. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

Sing.

ai, a, i diu	wi, we diu
đă, tă, te duz	jă, je diu
ă, e duz šă, še duz }	đee, đe, đe diu

Plur.

diu ai, a, i ?	de or di wi, we ?
duz đă, dustă, duste ?	de or di jă, je ?
duz ă, e ? duz šă, duše ? }	de or di đee, đe, đe ?

Interrogatively.

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot þirste, sal we gue?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* **wod e diut, þirk je?** *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.

A P P E N D I X.

CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in -li, as *ādli* *hardly*, *oekədli* *awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siueli* *surely*, *əkuədinlái* *accordingly*.

ā *how*, ā-*ivə(r)* old people say ā*mive(r)* *however* which seems to have been contaminated with ā*səmive(r)* *howsoever*, with the particle *səm*=the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi* *perhaps*, *nobəd* lit. *not but*, *only*, *oles* *always*, *oməst* *almost*, *tiu* *too*, *also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oəl* lit. *and all*, it *wər e vari guidn en oəl* *it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oəl* *I am going too*), *vari* *very*, *wil* *well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel*, *a niver iəd sitš en e þir i oəl mi boən deəz well*, *I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but its *oəl vari wil* *it is all very well*, *šuz nuən sə wil tə-deə she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *sə* *so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *ðat*, as *i wə ðat mad he was so angry*, *še wə ðat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that (lit. while) she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i ðis weə*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)? why has he gone?*, *a duent noe wot ez dun ðat fo(r) I don't know why he has done that.*

Adverbs of place: *oniwiə(r) anywhere*, *iə(r) here*, *iðə(r) hither*, *jondə(r) yonder*, *sumwiə(r) somewhere*, *ðiə(r) (weak forms ðe(r), ðə(r)) there*, *wiə(r) where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā bye-and-bye, presently, binā by this time*, *ivə(r) ever*, *jestədə yesterday*, *jestənīt last night*, *jet yet*, *nā now*, *nivə(r) never*, *oft often*, *sin since*, *suin soon*, *tə-deə to-day*, *tə-moən to-morrow*, *tə-moən-tnīt to-morrow (the) night*, *tə-nīt to-night*, *ðen then*, *wen when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai yes* (*jəs* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *neə no* (*nou no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *nət not* (instead of *nət* we often use *nuən*); cp. § 357.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aftə(r) after*, *bə-fuə(r) e-fuə(r) fuə(r) before*, *bə-twīn twīn between*, *bi weak bə by*, *bə-int behind*, *bin within*, *dān down*, *e, ev (before vowels) of*, *e-bāt bāt about*, *without*, *e-būn būn above*, *e-giən giən against*, *e-lər e along of, on account of*, *e-mərə among*, *e-nənt opposite*, *e-said e-said besides*, *e-stiəd e stiəd e instead of*, *fo(r) for*, *frə from*, *in, i in* (i is very common before both vowels and consonants), *intə, intəv (before vowels)*, *intul into*, *niə(r) near*, *nobəd except*, *on (weak form e) on, of*, *ouə(r) ove(r) over*, *sin since*, *tə, təv (before vowels)*, *tul to*, *priu, p̄re through*, *from*, *undə(r) under*, *up up*, *wi with*, *wiðāt without*.

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bəd** *but*, **bə-kos**, **kos** *because*, **ən** *and*, **ət** *that* (**ðat** is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noəðə(r)** *neither*, **oəðə(r)** *either*, **nə(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **betə nər i þout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **ə(r)** *or*, **ðoə** *although*, **wol** *until*, *that* (stop **wol e kumz** *stop until he comes*, **šə wə ðat badli wol ðə þout šəl nivə mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

SPECIMENS.

IT was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37–38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14–17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24–26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11–17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31–33, 11–12, 1–10).

I.

Comparative Specimen.

See Ellis, EEPr. vol. v. p. 7*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. wel, neəbə(r), jī ən im mə buəþ laf et ðis niuz ə main.
uə keəz ? ðats noəðər iə nə ðiə(r).
2. feu men dī kos ðə laft at, wī noə, duənt wə ? wot səd
mak əm ? its nət vari laikli, iz it ?
3. āsəm·ivə ðiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə džust od jə din, frend,
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākɪ̄ !
4. ·aim siuər a iəd əm see—sum ə ðem fouks et went
þriu tuəl þin frə tfəst ðəsenz,—þat a did, [seef] siuər
i·nif,—
5. et tjurjist sun isen, ə gēt lad ə nain, niu is faðə voiz
et wuns, ðo(ə) it ·wo sə kwier ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst ·im
tə speik t'riuþ oni deə, ai, a ·wod ðat.
6. ən toud wumən əsen l tel oni on jə et laf nā, ən tel jə
streit of, tiu, bāt mitš boðə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə ! wiənt
šə ?—
7. et oni reət šu teld it ·mī wen i ast ə(r), tū ə þrī taimz
ouə(r), šu did, ən ·šū outnt tə bi ren̄ i sitš [ən] ə point əz
ðis, wot þin̄k jə ?

I.

Comparative Specimen.

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Harken!

4. *I am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—*

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?

8. wel əz a wə se(ə)-in, 'šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan d'ruknā ānd ət šə koəlz ər uzbn.

9. šu sweə šə so(ə) im wi ər oən īn, ligin reit ət ful lenþ, ə tgrund, in iz guid sundə koit, tlois bi d'uər ə tās, dān ət tkoənər ə jon loin.

10. i wə ruərin ə·weə, sez šū, fər oəl twəld laik ə puəli bān, ər ə litl las in ə friət.

11. ən ðat apmd, əz ər ən ə doutər-i-loə kom þriu tbak jād frə iñin twet tluəz āt tə drai ə twešin deə.

12. wol tketl wə boilin fə t'iə, wun fain brīt sumər aftənuin, nobəd ə wilk sin kum tnekst þēzdə.

13. ən, di jə noə? a nivə liənd nə muə nə ðis ə ðat biznəs up tə tə·deə, əs siuər əz mi neəm z džon šepəd, ən a duənt wont tiu oəðə(r), ðiə nā!

14. ən su(ə) am bān uəm tə mi supə(r). guid nīt, ən duənt bi sə redi tə kro(ə) ouər ə bodi ə·giən, wen ə toəks ə ðis ðat ə tuðə(r).

15. its ə weək fuil ət preəts bāt riəzn. ən ðats mai last wēd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

II.

Dialect Test.

See Ellis, p. 8*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meəts, jə sī nā ət im reit ə·bāt ðat litl las kumin frə tskuil jondə(r).
2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ðiə þriu tred geət ə tleft and said ə tweə.
3. siuər i·nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə trei̯ās,
4. wiə šl tšons tə find ðat druk̥iə diəf wiznd felə (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.
5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wil.
6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə·giən, puə ! ciŋ!
7. liuk! iznt it triu?

II.

Dialect Test.

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.
3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,
4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.
5. We all know him very well.
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!
7. Look! Isn't it true?

III.

TBATL E T'LUEZ LAINZ.

ai, Greës, las, it wér oél ouér e bit ev e tluës kuëd. am nät wun e tsuët tē guë peilin up en dān dinin fouk ouë(r), eż e riul; ða noëz ðat. wot 'ai wont is piës en kwaiëtnës, bëd if fouk wiënt let më ev it [or et], al mak em sit up fot,
 5 eż oni wumën 'wod et eđ er oën weë tē mak i twëld, en e lot e bānz tē mak en mend fo(r), nivë neëm e uzbn et nivë blakliedëd e gret e wešt e windë sin wed wë wo(r). ða noëz eż wil eż 'ai noë wot e gët wešin ai ev ivri wik—e lot e muki smoks en sköts, et jë më boil en betë boil, en ðen bi
 10 niëli eż bad eż wen jë bë'gan. ðe duënt koël it tgriëzi miln fë nout. tiuzdë z olës bïn mai wešin deë fë ðiëz siks jië bak e muë(r). a olës put t'luës tē stïp tnit e'fuë(r), en get up et faiv e'tlok i tmoënin, e'fuë Ben en tbānz guëz tē ðe wâk, en gets tsetpan e'geët, en z ivri tlât at suin aftë brekfës
 15 taim, if ðëz e guid druft, fér if ðëz wun þiñ muë nér e'nuðer et maks Ben liuk blak its e lot e tluëz iñin e'bât.

ðats bin mai we(ə) e gu(ə)in on, en šuz noën it eż wil eż iv noën it misen. wol ðis apmd wi wér eż guid neëbëz eż nïd bï. wi mud fratš e bit nā en ðen ouë tbānz—fë ðat
 20 Siuzi e ñez iz e reit 'teëstril ev e las, en giz ãe Džoni sum reë slaps sumtaimz—bëd wiv nivër ed në boðë tē miën out wol nā. en if tél bë'liv më, las, av dun muë fë ðat ðië wumën nér if šëd bïn mi oën sistë(r). a neg-lektëd mi oën uäm të

III.

T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

Ay, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleeaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knew what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's known it as 20 weel as I've known it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a reyt tay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weət on ə wen še wə ligin in ə tlast bān ; av swild tpasidž
 25 duznz ə taimz wen its bīn ə tēn ; ən a wə nivər e·giən takin
 keər ə tās for ə wen šeə wontəd tə guə tə tmītin. šūz ə
 grand ən tə guə tə tmītin, šū iz Ədat ; bəd a oləs sed, ən al
 se(ə) e·giən, et Ədem ət prəfesəz tə bi sə piuər ən guid əz oləs
 twāst wen Əə kum tə bi reit rekrod up. a wuns niu ə pāsnz
 30 doutər ət didnt no(ə) ā tə freəm tə weš ə pot up, ən še kəd
 fešn tə guə tə t'sapil ivri sundə i twik. bəd jə duənt no(ə)
 u(ə) is sānd wol jəv bodmd əm reit; ən if onibodi kəd ə
 teld mə þrī wik sin ət Meəri Džeglz əd ə dun əs šu ez dun tə
 mə, ast ə þroən d'ištłāt i Əə feəs ən teld əm Əə wə nuən
 35 wot Əə out tə bī. bəd Əəz nout tə bi sed fot. Əes sum
 fouk əd disiəv ə maiklskoup, Əe sə dīp.

wel, əz a wə telin Əə, av oləs wešt ə t'iuздə Əis moni ə
 jiə(r), fər a laik tə gu(ə) āt ə bit əv ə mundə, wen iv getn
 əm Əə sundə tluəz brušt ən saidəd ə·weə, ən a mak nout ə
 40 wešin ən beəkin tə·geðər ət tbak end ə twik, wen
 jə səd bi tliənin. suə tiuzdə z mai deə, ən šu noəz it.
 wel, ə fotnit sin kum jəstədə, a gat up ət faiv ə·tlok, əz
 iuzl, ən went at it laik ə oəs wol ə·bāt brekfəs taim. Əen
 a tiuk t'luəs kuəd ən þout ad bi getin ə tūþri þinəz āt. bəd,
 45 wod tə bə·līv it ? Meəri əd guən ən putn ər oən kuəd āt
 ən getn it ful ə tluəz. a kəd ādli bə·līv mi oən īn. a nivə
 niu ə weš wol wednzdə ə·fuər i oəl mi laif, su(ə) a guəz up
 tul ər, ən a sez, ‘wots tmiənin ə Əis laik ?’ ‘tmiənin ə
 wot ?’ šu sez, əz inisnt əz ə stuft miul. ‘didnt tə no(ə) it
 50 wə mai wešin moənin ?’ a sez. ‘apm a did,’ šu sez, ‘ən
 apm a didnt, bəd a spuəz av əz mitš reit tə īn mai tluəz āt
 əz Əā ez tə īn Əain.’ Əis netld mə ; su(ə) a sez, ‘Əa noəz

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at didn't know hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't know who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' thrawn t'dishclaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Weddinsday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta know it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wīl ət tiuzdē z mai deə, ən su(ə) al þenək ðə tə get ðem tlāts ə ðain āt ə truəd əs suin əs tə kan.' ‘uə tə toəkin 55 tul?’ šu sez. ‘ða noəz vari wīl u(ə) im toəkin tul,’ a sez, ‘suə let s e nə boðə(r).’ Ðen šu tēnz rānd ən šu sez, ‘av əz mitš reit tə ðis grund ən tə ðat tlueþpuəst əz ðā ez, ən al sī ðə fat ə·fuər al tak əm dān, suə nā ða noəz.’ ‘al pūl əm dān if tə duznt,’ a sez. ‘if tə duz ðal get ði topin pūld,’ šu 60 sez. ‘ən uəl pūl it?’ a sez; ‘uəl pūl it, Meəri Džeglz?’ ən a went up tul ə tə ſeu ər a wə nuən fleəd on ə(r), nər oni sitš laik. ‘ðal sī uə,’ šu sez, ‘suə get intə tās wi ðə.’ a wə sum ən mad, ða mə bi ſiuə(r), su(ə) a sez, ‘get intə tās ðisen, jə oud þiø; uə stāvd tkat?’ ‘uə kudnt þoil tə kīp 65 wun?’ šu sez. ‘uə boild d'iſtlāt up wi tbroy?’ sez ai. ‘uə ſenz ðə bānz āt i regz?’ sez šū. ‘uə z rei i ðər iəd?’ sez ai. ‘ðā āt, ən oəl bə·leñin ðə,’ šu sez.

a wornt bān tə stand sitš leiwidž əz ðat oni loøə(r), su(ə) a þriu mi kuəd dān ən ran intə tās ən gat tkāvin 70 naif. Ðen a fliu ət ə kuəd wi it in ə džifi. bəd ad nə ſuinə bə·gun ə ſeəgin wi it nə ſə rušəz at mə wi tlōø bruš ən ramz it intə mi feəs, fər oəl it wə kuvəd wi wet ən muk. ad sitš ən ə muki feəs əz ða nivə ſoə ſin tə wə boən. bəd a wə nuən bān tə bi bet, su(ə) a fotšt mi oən loø bruš, ən 75 aftə rubin it i tsludž i tmidl ə truəd a went ən peəntəd ivri reg ət ſəd iñin āt wi it. Meəri Ðen fotšt ə peəlful ə sudz ən þriu əm ouər āə duəstnz, bəd a gat ə pigin ful ə tseəm ſuət ə ſtuf ən let ər ev it feər i tfeəs. ə reglə krād əd getn rānd bi ðis taim, ən tladz kept ſiñin āt oəl ſuəts ə lou ſtuf, ən 80 wot əd ə bīn tupʃot on it oəl a duənt no(ə) if āə Ben ednt apmd tə kum uəm təv iz brekfəs džust Ðen.

day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' ⁶⁵ tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if ⁷⁰ ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor ⁷⁵ some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishcлаht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther hecad?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I warrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo ⁸⁵ rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted ⁹⁰ ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low ⁹⁵ stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't know if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,

'wots up nā?' sez Ben; su(ə) a at it ən teld im, ol·ðoə še wər ektərin ə·weə laik mad ivri bit ə t'aim. fə wuns Ben tiuk mai said, ən i tiuk ə tluez, ən tkuəd, ən ivrijin džust 85 əz it wo(r), ən beɪd əm slap on təv ər oən duəstnz. Əe wər ə bit ə kwaiətnəs ən fər ə bit, ən a gat mi oən kuəd ful ə tluez ət ə·fuə Ben went bak ə·giən təv iz wāk. in ə wail ət aftə(r), ə·ivə(r), a iəd ə lafin noiz, su(ə) a popt mi iəd ət ə d'uə(r), ən Əiər if toud bīzm ednt guən ən kut mi lain 90 dān, ən oəl mi tluez wə ligin ə tfluə(r). a faiəd up ən a went təv ər ās, bəd šu slamd d'uər i mi feəs ən put tlatš dān su(ə) əz i kudnt get in. 'al mak Əe peə fə Əis, jə treš!' a ətəd əriu tkei-oil. 'mak on!' šu ətəd bak, ən ad tə gu(ə) ən sam mi tluez up ən weš əm ouər ə·giən. wot əd 95 ə kum tə pas if it ednt tənd ət tə bi ə wet deə a kānt tel; bəd it kom dān laik kats ən dogz, ən wi buəj ed tə drai wə tluez i tās.

wen nīt kom a wə fleəd Əed bī ə boni rumpəs, fə Ben wə boolin wi reədž. if oni ə Meəri bānz kom niər āəz šu fotšt 100 əm in wi ə tlate(r), ən əriətnd tə kil əm if ivə Əe leəkt wi əm əriəz oni muə(r). 'wir əz guid əz jī!' sez āə Dik. 'bəd jāə muðəz ə bad ən; šuz bān tə bi teən tə tlokup,' sez Meəriz juəist las. əriəz gat tə sitš ən ə pitš, indid, wol āə Ben went ən ofəd tuəl famli, big ən litl, ət tə feit. ə·ivə(r), 105 Meəri uzbn z ə nais kwaiət suət əv ə tšap, ən av nout tə se(ə) ə·giən 'im, ən i wodnt oəðə mel nə mak. ən Əats wot wiv getn tul, ən ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzdə Əe loəd uənli noəz. bəd as nivə fə·giv ə(r); nivə wol i liv; tnasti guid-fə-nout! aftər oəl ət iv dun for ər ən oəl, ən nivə tšeədžd 110 ər ə oəpni pīs.

wornt Əat ə nok ət d'uə(r)? a əout it wo(r). kum in. wel, if it iznt Meəri! Əa sez Əa əout it wə wednzdə? ən

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o' quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o' tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor liggin' o' t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back, an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em ovver agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus, for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com' near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,' says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch, indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an' he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord oanly knaws. Bud I se nivver forgive her; nivver whol I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be reyt? So dew I. I don't know what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

ða wonts tə bi reit? suə diu ai. a duənt noə wot wəv ed
tə foəl āt ə·bāt; ən av džust bin se(ə)in ət if ivə ðə wər ə
115 wumən ət i þout out ə·bāt it wə ðī. kum in wi ðə. av
bin evin ə bit ə frendli tšat wi Greəs iə(r). tketl z on,
ən av ə fati keək i tuvm, ən a dāə seə ðez ə drop ə
Džəmeeəkə sumwiə(r). sit ðə dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

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IV.

TKUKŪ TLOK.

a wə dān ət Līdz tuðə wik, ən bi-in reəðə drai aftə liukin rānd tān, a apmd tə pop intəv ə eələs nət fāə frə tsteišn, wiə ðə wə bān tə bī ə rafł fər ə kukū tlok. a də seə jəl noə wot ə kukū tlok iz ; ā-ivə(r), its ə tlok əts getn 5 ə oil i tfeəs ont wiər ə bēd pops āt ivri āər ən šāts ‘kukū’ ə-stiəd ə straikin, ən šāts wuns ivri oəf āər əz wīl. nā it wə tseəm ət ðis rafł əz it iz ət ivri uðə(r)—ðe wər oəl wontin tə bi twinə(r). ðe wə niəli oəl juə tšaps ət wər in, ən ət ə-bāt sevm ə-tlok ðe bə-gan ə mustrin tə-geðə(r). wol 10 10 ðe wə weətin ðiə fər əm oəl tānin up, ðe kəd toək ə nouit nobəd ðis kukū tlok. ‘am siuər ai sl win it,’ sed Ned ə oud Bilz. ‘ðal nət win ðis,’ sed Krakə(r). ‘av nət bīn in ə rafł jət bəd wot iv wun.’ ‘ðat tlok l bi ‘main tə-nīt, ər els am tšet,’ sed Džim Tanə(r). ‘ə diəl on jəl find jəsenz 15 mis-teən,’ sed juə Stroəberi, kos av kum þrī mail ə pəpəs tə fotš it.’ t’aim kom ət last for əm tə sak, ən if jəd nobəd sīn əm enin on t’eebl tə sī wot numəz wə tənd up, jəd aktli ə þout ðə wə bān tə swolə tbeəsin. trafl wər ouər ət last, ən Bili Mušrəm wə di-kleəd tə bi twinə(r). wen (ə)levm 20 20 ə-tlok kom, tlanloəd teld əm it wə taim tə bi skiftin, suə Bili gat is tlok ən went uəm. nā Bili didn’t no(ə) ət it wər ə kukū tlok, ən id niə sīn wun ə-fuə(r), su(ə) it koəzd im ə diəl ə trubl, əz al tel jə in ə bit ‘sə ðə, Džini wot iv brout ðə,’ i sed tə twaif, əz i tlapt t’lok on t’eebl wen ə gat uəm. 25 ‘wiər es tə getn ðat þriu, Bili?’ šu sed. ‘av wun it,’ sed Bili. ‘ai, its ə boni ən. av niə sīn wun laik ðat ə-fuə(r). bəd let s bi šapin fə bed, Bili, fər its getin lat.’ ‘al iŋ t’lok

up ə·fuər i guə,’ sed Bili, əz ə went fər ə neəl ən tamə(r). after əd uə it up ə·giən twoəl, ən set tpendləm wegin, əe went tə bed; bəd əd nuən bīn in moni minits ə·fuə əd iəd 30 sumət šāt ‘kukū!’ ‘wot əd eiəment s ədat?’ sed Bili. ‘neə, ai kānt tel,’ sed Džini. ‘am siuər a iəd sumdi šāt kukū,’ sed Bili. ‘suə did ai, Bili,’ sed twaif. Bili gat up, strak ə lit, ən went dān-tsteəz. i liukt oəl up ən dān, bə·int d'uəz, intə tkubəd ən tkoil oil, bəd kəd find nout, 35 su(ə) i went ən gat intə bed ə·giən. in ə bit i iəd ‘kukū’ twelv taimz. ‘iə əd, Džini,’ i sed, ‘ədats pleən i·nif, bi gum!’ ən džumpt ət ə bed, strak ə lit, ran dān-tsteəz, gat od ə tpuəkər ən bə·gan tə unt up ən dān ə·giən. ‘a kī sī nout dān iə(r), Džini,’ i sed, aftə liukin up ən dān fər ə·bāt 40 ten minits, ‘džust fil if ədats onibodi undə tbed.’ ‘neə, bi gum, Bili; briə tlīt ən kum ən liuk fə ədisen.’ ‘ədat nuən fleəd, ə tə?’ sed Bili, bə·ginin tə bi frītnd isen, ən diðərin wol ə kəd ədli od tkanl i tstik. ‘neə, am nət ə bit fleəd,’ šu sed, ‘bəd av iəd fouk se(ə) ət twelv ə·tlok ət nīt s t'aim 45 ət bogədz bə·gin tə nok ə·bāt, ən its džust ə·bāt twelv nā.’ ədat wər i·nif fə Bili. tkanl flopt ət ə tstik, ən i rušt upsteəz ən tumld intə bed əz if sumdi wər aftər im. ‘oə, mēðə(r)!’ skriəmd Džini, þiəkin Bili əd sīn sumət. Bili kuvəd iseln ouə tiəd wi t'luez ən krept dān tə tbodm ə tbed. id getn 50 sə fāe dān ət wun əv is fit uə ə bit ouə tbodm, ən tkitlin bi-in upsteəz ən wontin sumət tə leək wi, gat od ə Bili tuəz wi it tloəz. ‘mēðə(r)!’ Bili šātəd, əz i dredg iz leg up. ‘þivz!’ skriəmd Džini, əs šu kuvəd ə·sen ouə tiəd. noəðər on əm dāst stē fər ə·bāt ten minits. ət last Džini sed, 55 ‘Bili! Bili!’ ‘od əd din las.’ ‘dus tə þiək əs əz oəntəd, Bili?’ ‘am siuər it iz,’ sed Bili, ‘ən al flit tfəst þiə ə mundə moənin. a niə bə·livd i bogədz ə·fuə(r), bəd a kī bə·liv it nā, bə·kos av felt wun.’ ‘felt wun?’ sed Džini. ‘ai e fə siuə(r), las.’ ‘ən wot wor it laik?’ šu sed. ‘a kānt 60 tel. it kom ən gat od ə mi tu(ə) ə bit sin.’ Džini flopt ouə tiəd ə·giən, ən Bili þiəkin šād sīn sumət, flopt ouə tiəd tiu. in ə bit, ivriþiə bi-in kwaiət, Džini popt ər iəd ət ə bed

ə·giən. ‘Bili, a wiš it wə moənin,’ šu sed. ‘suə diu ai,’
 63 sed Bili, əz ə flopt iz iəd āt. ‘am feən ðā iəd it əz wīl əz
 mī, ər els ða məd apm ə þout ad bin driəmin.’ ‘it wə nuə
 driəmin, Bili, fə noəðər on əz əd bīn ə·slip.’ ðe buəþ leəd
 lisnin, ən ivriþin wə sə kwaiət ðe kəd iə t'lok tikin dān-
 tsteəz. ‘kukū !’ wə šātəd ə·giən. ‘jonz tseəm din ə·giən,’
 70 šu sed; ‘am siuər its dān-tsteəz. gu(ə) ən ev ə·nuðə liuk.’
 ‘a duənt noə wiə tkanl iz,’ i sed; ‘it tumld āt ə tstik
 sumwiə(r).’ ‘wel, itl nuən bi fāer of; get up ən liuk fot.’
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz ən nīz, ən bə·gan gruəpin ə·bāt
 tfluə fə tkanl. nā Džini əd uñ ə frok ən skōts on ə neəl et
 75 t'op ə tsteəz, ən Bili apmd tə tutš əm wen i wər untin
 fə tkanl, ən ðe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intə bed
 wi sitš fuəs et i nokt iz waif āt ə tuðə said. ‘mēðə(r)!
 þīvz !’ skriəmd Džini, ən šu opmd twində ən šātəd ‘elp !’
 ə plīsmən et wə džust pasin, þiøkin sumət wə ren i tās,
 80 brast d'uər opm ən went in. ‘wot s tə diu iə(r)?’ i sed.
 ‘kan jə sī onibodi ðiə(r)?’ Džini šātəd. ‘ā kan i sī i d'āk?’
 i sed, əz i šut d'uə tə kīp onibodi frə gu-in āt. ‘stop ðiə
 wol Bili gets ə līt,’ šu sed, ‘kos ðəz oəðə þīvz ə bogədz i
 tās.’ Bili gat ə līt, ən im ən tplīsmən siətšt buəþ upsteəz
 85 ən dān, bəd kəd find nout. ‘jə fə·gat tə liuk undə tbed,’
 sed Bili. ə·weə tplīsmən went upsteəz, ən Bili ən twaif
 krept aftər im. nout wə fun undə tbed, suə tplīsmən sed et
 ə must ə bin mis·teən. wol ðə wər upsteəz tbəd šātəd
 ‘kukū’ ə·gien. dān kom tplīsmən, tū steps et wuns, ən
 90 Bili ən twaif krept aftər im. ə siətš wə ðen meəd i ivri
 niuk ən koənə(r), īvm undə t'iəpot ən tsoltselə(r), bəd
 nout wə fun. ‘ðes sumət kwiər ə·bāt ðis,’ sed tplīsmən.
 ‘ðes sumət vari kwiə(r),’ Džini sed. ‘e jə ivər iəd
 sitš dinz əz ðem i tās ə·fuə(r)?’ tplīsmən ast. ‘nivər ə·fuə
 95 tə-nít,’ Džini sed. ‘wel,’ sed tplīsmən, bə·ginin tə bi əs
 fleəd əz oəðə Bili ə twaif, ən gu-in əz wait əz ə šit, ‘as bi
 rānd ə·giən in ə·bāt ən āə(r), ən al liuk in,’ bəd i wə feən tə
 get āt, ən ðev nət sīn im sin. Bili ən twaif krept upsteəz
 ə·giən, ən džust əz ðed getn intə bed ðe iəd ‘kukū’ wuns

muə(r). ‘wel, ðis kaps oəl ət i ivər iəd tel on,’ sed Bili. 100
 ‘its tlast nīt i ðis ās fə mī,’ sed Džini. ‘a wodnt stop iər
 if ðəd let mə liv rent-fri.’ ‘its nu(ə) ius gu-in dān-tsteəz
 ē·giən, iz it, las, wi kiə find nout?’ ‘neə, wi məd džust əz
 wil stop wiə wə āər ən kip wok̄iə wol moənin.’ ðe wisped
 tə wun ən·uðə wol tū ə·tlok, ən ðen ðe iəd ‘kukū’ twais. 105
 ‘bi gum, its jondər ē·giən!’ Bili sed, ən it oləs sānz i tseəm
 pleəs. av ə guid maind tə sit dān-tsteəz ə bit ən sī if i kiə
 find it āt.’ ‘diu, Bili,’ šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli
 dān-tsteəz, ən piəkt isen i trokin tšeə(r), bəd i suin fel
 ē·slip. i didnt iə tbəd šāt wen it wər oəf past tū, nə Džini 110
 noəðə(r), fə šəd guən tə slip tiu. Bili wok̄ad džust ə·fuə
 þrī ə·tlok, ən findin id bīn ē·slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bəd i soə
 nout. in ə bit tbəd kom āt ən šātəd ‘kukū’ þrī taimz.
 Bili kest iz īn up ət t'lok wen ə iəd it fəst taim, ən ðen i
 gat up tul it wen it šātəd tseknd taim, ən wen it šātəd 115
 tħəd taim id ə guid liuk at it wol it popt in ən wə šut up.
 ‘oə, av fun ðə āt ət last, ev i?’ i sed. ‘Džini! Džini! av
 fun tbogəd āt; kum dān ən liuk at it.’ ‘wot iz it, Bili?’
 šu sed. ‘its ə bəd getn intə t'lok,’ sed Bili. Džini kom
 dān-tsteəz, ən ðen Bili went tə t'lok ən traíd tə opm d'uə 120
 wiə tbəd wo(r), bəd i kudnt manidž it. ‘ā ðə erəments ez
 it getn ðiə(r)?’ Džini sed. ‘neə, a kan nət tel,’ sed Bili.
 ðe buəþ traíd tə get ət tbəd wol oəf past þrī, wen it popt āt
 ən šātəd ‘kukū,’ ən ðen went in ē·giən. Bili traíd to get
 od ont, bəd it wə tə šāp for im. ‘ðat ən oud fešnd raskl, 125
 bi gum!’ sed Bili, ‘bəd ðal apm nət bi sə fleəd wen təz bīn
 iər ə de(ə) ə tū.’ ‘wel, Bili,’ sed twaif, ‘a nivə niu sitš ən
 ə þiə i mi laif. av oməst ə guid maind tə nok it nek āt fə
 frītnin əz ən kipin əz wok̄iə niəli oəl tnīt. kil it fəst þiə,
 ən let s e nə muə boðə wi it.’ tlast ət i iəd ə·bāt Bili ən is 130
 kukū tlok, i wə fiksin ə fāntn for it tə driək āt on, ən ə
 boks for it tə eit āt on, ə·said ə toil wiər it kept popin it iəd
 āt.

V.

UE Z TE BI TMEESTER(R) ?

ðis əz ə kwešn ət oft kumz up fə dis'kušn, ən wen ə niuli wed kupl es tə di'said it ðe sumtaimz a loŋ wail ə'bāt it. i mi juŋ deəz, wen a wə wēkin ət tmiln, niuz wə brout intə tməkanik šop ət Sam Wilmən ən An Aris wə bān tə bi wed əs 5 tnekst sundə. ðis niuz wə brout in džust ə'fuə tindžn stopt ət brøkfəs taim, ən suə wen wəd getn naisl set dān tə wə moənin miəl oud Dik Tšəri seŋ ət tə Sam—‘wot, a ges ðat bān tə bi wed tnekst sundə.’ ‘wa,’ sed Sam, ‘am þiøkin ə sumət ə tsuət.’ ‘wel, nā,’ sez oud Dik, ‘if tə miənz tə gu(ə) 10 on smuijðli ən bī ə api man, duənt spoil ði waif wi pamprin ə(r), əz if še wər ə sik bān, bəd bə'gin əs tə miənz tə kari on; if tə duznt, ðal e tə riu. ət tvari taim ət oud Dik wə givin ðis əd·vais tə Sam, ə lot ə wed wimin əd geðəd rānd An Aris i tweivin ſeəd, ən ðe sed təv ə(r), ‘nā, An, las, 15 wotivə tə duz, sī ət tə stanz up fə ði reits; duənt gi weə tul im ən inš. if tə wuns bə'ginz tə nukl undər il mak ə kum·pliət sleəv ən drudž on ðə; its oləs tbest weə tə bə'gin əz wə in'tend tə kari on.’ its oft bin sed ət fouk rekñz nout ə əd·vais unles ðə guə təv ə loəjər ən peə siks ən 20 eitpms fot; bəd buəj Sam ən An þout təd·vais ðed getn wə wēj aktin on. rent deəz ən wedin deəz ‘wil kum ət last, ðoe lanloədz ən braidgriumz þiøks ðe kum on ət ə sneəl galəp, ən wen tnekst mundə moənin kom rānd Sam ən An wə man ən waif. ‘its siks ə'tlok bi ðis wotš ə ðain,’ sed 25 Sam, ‘a þiøk its ə'bāt taim tə gat up ən let tfaiə(r).’ ‘a wə džust þiøkin,’ sed An, ‘ət ·tād leəd reəðə tə loŋ, get up wi ðə, ðal find sum kinlin i tuvn. ‘a mən e ði tə get up,’ sed Sam; ‘es tə fə'getn wot tə sed jəstədə—didnt tə promis

tə luv, onər ən ə·beə? ' am prə·peəd tə diu oəl i promist,' sed An, ' bəd ə bodi kānt diu ivrijiət wuns, al luv ən 30 onə ðə nā, if tl get up ən līt tfaiə(r), ən wen tketl boilz ða mən koəl mə dān-tsteeəz ən al ə·beə ðə.' ' kum, kum,' sed Sam, 'if tə þiŋks tə kī traifl wi mə i ðis weə ðal find āt ði mis·tak. a as ðə tə diu nout ət i kānt bak up wi skriptə(r), fə sant Pitə sez—“waivz, nukl undə tə jər uzbnz.”' 'duz 35 ə?' sed An. 'al bə·liv it wen i sī it.' 'ðen ða sl suin sī it,' sed Sam, ən i bānst āt ə bed ən ran dān-tsteeəz in is šēt. wol ə wə rumidžin ə·bāt fə t'estiment, wot duz An diu bəd nip intə t'lozit, sam up oəl iz wātə tluez, flīz əm dān tə tbodm ə tsteps, bout t'seəmə duər i tinsaid, ən ðen krīp bak 40 ə·giən intə bed. in ə bit, Sam in iz əri tə get bak, gat wun əv is fīt feltəd in iz dudz, ən fel forəd, bumpin iz nuəz ə·giən tšāp edž ə wun ə tsteps. ðis put im intəv ə bit əv ə pešn, ən wen ə gat tə tsteeəz iəd, ən fan d'uə fest, i swear ə gēt uəþ, ðoə id bīn ət t'sapil tnīt ə·fuə(r). 'ðiə lad,' sed 45 An, 'if təs swoən wi t'estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ði fər oəl tbras i tberk, ðez nuəbdi sə āndnd əs tə diu ðat nobəd trif-raf ət gets intə tkuət-ās.' 'a tə bān tə opm d'uə ən liuk ət ðis tekst?' sed Sam. 'al liuk at it, wen tə lets mə no(ə) ət tketl z boilin, its nu(ə) ius getin up ə·fuə(r),' ən An 50 kuvəd ər iəd up i tbed tluez ən fee kiŋkt ə·giən wi lafin, tə þiŋk ā šəd bafld im; bəd wen šə iəd tās duə guə tul wi ə gēt berə, it put ə bit əv ə dampər on ə məriment. 'wiəriva kan tmadlin bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a oməst wiš id getn up misen ən let tfaiə(r), its nuə gēt džob, ən if id jīldəd 55 ðe wod ə bīn piəs bə·twīn əz. wišt! a þiŋk a ior is fuit kumin up tsteps. if ə pīps þriu tlok-oil il bi eəbl tə sī mə. al rekə tə bi ə·slīp'. suo šu leəd wi ə feəs tə d'uər ən stātəd ə snuərin laik ə peər ə blaksniþ beləsəz ət əd getn ə bad koud. in ə bit šu stātəd up ən leind on ər elbou ən 60 āknəd. šu iəd ə soft, pərin noiz ən nā ən ðen ə sānd əz if sumət wə skratin wud. 'oo diə(r)', šu sed, 'its nuən im, its nobəd tkat ət s mīdləs fər ə drop ə milk.' it wə nu(ə) ius An trai-in tə foəl ə·slīp, suo šə dond ə·sen ən krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteəz. oēl wēr ēs koud ēn sailnt ēz ē tšētš
 ēv ē wikdeə. Sam wē nuəwiē tē bi sīn, bēd iz wātē dudz
 wē guən, suē ū ū niu id set of sumwiə(r)—bēd wiə(r)? ū
 samd up tfaie ūl, þinəkin ūd guə tē tbodm ē tjād tē tkoil-
 oil ēn fotš ē ūlfli ē koilz, nēt ēt ū ūout ē lītin tfaie(r), oē,
 70 nou, ūd eit it suinə(r), bēd ūd get cēl redi fēr im, su(ə) ēz
 ē kēd ev ē bleəz in ē minit. bēd, bē-oud! wen ū ūontēd
 tē gu(ə) āt ū fan ēt d'uē wē fest, ēn ū kudnt opm it. ū
 wēr ē priznē lokt up i tās. wen ū ūoutēd ē bed-rām duēr
 ēn bafld ēr uzbn, ū laft reəli, þinəkin it wēr ē vari guid
 75 džuək; bēd wen ū ū wē bafld ēn bestēd ēsen ū kudnt laf.
 uðə fouk mēd apm ē sīn tfun ont, bēd An didnt—ŵu brast
 āt ē ruərin. if ū ūd ed oni wāk tē guə tul ūd ē guən tē
 tmiln, if ū ūd ē getn āt ē tās; bēd ū ed nē wāk, ūd gīn
 up ē liumz, fē Sam ēd sed, ‘ðasl nivē guə tē tmiln ēgiēn,
 80 las, ēz lōr ēz a kīp ðə. wen ū ū bē-þout ēr ē ðem wādz
 ū ūruēd ādē nēr ivēr ēn pūld sum eēr of ēr iēd ēn flēr it on
 tfluə(r), ēz if ðat, sumā, kēd mend matēz. oēl ēt wuns ū ū
 bē-þout ēr ēt tnekst duē neəbēr ēd ē kei ēt ēd opm ðeə
 duə(r), suē wen ū ūd baþt ēr ēn wi koud wotə(r), ū ū stātēd ē
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuəkə(r). In ē bit tneəbē wumēn kom
 āt ēn steēd in ēt twindē tē sī wot wēr up. ‘am lokt in,’
 sed An, ‘a wont jē tē opm d'uē wi jāo kei.’ tneəbē ran uēm
 fē tkei ēn opmd d'uēr in ē krak. ‘wotivē did jēr uzbn lok
 jē in fo(r)?’ sed tneəbē(r). ‘wa,’ sed An, trai-in tē laf, it
 90 ū ūmz id fəgetn mē, it iznt twenti fouēr āēz jēt sin wi wē tīd
 tē geðə(r), ēn ē man kānt get intē niu weēz oēl ēt wuns. a
 dē se(ə) it ēd tliēn slipt iz maind ēt i ed ē waif, su(ə) iz lokt
 d'uēr ēn teēn tkei in is pokit ēz iuzl. Samz ē tšap ēt boðəz
 iz iēd ē guid bit wi tpēpetiuēl muəšn. ēn av īvm noēn im
 95 set of tē tpump wi tfaie ūl in iz and ēn ðen kum sliñkin
 bak fē twotē kit. puēr An sed oēl ðis in ē mēri of-and weē
 ēt ēd ē di'siēvd tvari oud lad isen, bēd it didnt blind
 twumēn ēt livd tnekst duə(r). ū ū went bak tēv ēr oēn ās
 ū ū sed, lou dān, ‘ðat wumēn z bin ruərin, ðez ē fratš on bi
 100 nā.’ wel, a diu þinək ēt ðat deē wē tlōr̄ist, drī-ist, ēn muēst

mizrəbl deə et ivər An əd past sin še wə boən. wot əd
 bə'kum ə Sam šu kudnt im'adžn. i didnt kum niə fər ə
 bait ə dinə(r), et givin ouə taim i nivə tənd up, ən et ten
 ə'tlok et nīt šəd nivə sīn is feəs. if še went wuns tə tentri
 end, šu went ə undəd taimz i tāə tə əkiə fər is fuit, bəd it 105
 wər oəl i veən. Sam wə noəðə tə bi iəd nə sīn. twāst ont
 wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tə guə sīk for im, šu felt əz if šəd
 reəðə dī nər oni ə tmln lasəz səd no(ə) et Sam əd left ə
 tvari de(ə) aftə twedin deə. oəl þouts ə koɔkrin ər uzbn ən
 setin up fə tmeəstə wə skatəd tə twind; it wə fāə betə tə 110
 bi oni suət əv ə drudž ən sleəv nə liv ðat weə; su(ə) et aftə
 ten ə'tlok et nīt, šu kinld tfaiər ən meəd əz nais ə supər əz
 anz kəd mak, nət fər ə'seln, bəd fə Sam. əs fər ə šu ednt etn
 ə mājfl oəl ðat blesid deə, nə kudnt; ðe wər ə lump in ə
 þroit sə big et še kudnt swolə et oəl. əs fə Sam, wiər ed'i 115
 bīn ən wot ed ·i bin diu-in? aftə liəvin uəm i went streit
 təv iz wāk, gat iz brekfəs ən iz dinər et ə kofi-ʃop, ən et oəf
 past faiv et nīt wondəd up ən dān tstrīts əz dezələt ən
 mizrəbl əz oni man wil kan bī. əz ə wə moəndrin up ən 120
 dān i ðis weə i gat mikst up wi ə krād ə fouk oəl gu-in i
 wun di'rekšn. i went wi tstriəm, fər i didnt keə mitš wiər
 ə went, ən et last fan isen in ə tšapil. in ə wail ən oud
 man, wi ə feəs laik ən eəndžilz, stuid up ən preitšt laik ən
 eəndžil, preitšt piəs bə'twīn kuntri ən kuntri, piəs bə'twīn
 man ən man, ən last əv oəl, piəs bə'twīn man ən waif. it 125
 sīmd tə Sam əz if, sumweə, toud man əd getn tə noə wot
 wər up bə'twīn im ən twaif, fər i liukt streit et im ən teld
 im ðe səd bi nə strugl fə tmeəstəšip bə'twīn man ən waif, bəd
 et in oəl þiəz, big ə litl, luv səd bi tmeəstə(r). wen Sam 130
 gat at ə ðat tšapil iz at bə'gan tə sofn tād iz juə waif, tə
 mak eks'kiusəz fər ə kondukt, ən aftər ə desprət batl wi is
 praid et lastəd wol ə'levm p.m. i þout id gu(ə) uəm ən trai
 tə fə'get ən fə'giv. wen ə gat niə tentri end, i tutšt ə duə
 step wi is fuit, ən wə vari niə foəlin. An so(ə) im ən ran
 intə tās riŋin ər anz ən krai-in 'oə diə(r), iz drukio, iz 135
 drukio.' tpuə las dəsnt feəs im i likə(r), suə še id ə'sen

ə·bak ə tkitšin duə(r). in ə bit Sam kom in, bəd nət drukn, i wə soubər i·nif ən sorəfl i·nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeər ən liukt rānd. tfaiəsaid wə wām ən brīt ən taidi, ə nais supə 140 wə redi, is slipəz leən bi tfendə(r), ivrijiñ dun fər is kumfet ət wumən kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeər ən šu kəd sī t'iəz wun aftər ə·nuðə run sloəli dān is feəs. in ə bit An ventəd tə kum ət ən sed pitifli, ‘Sam!’ i tēnd iz iəd, iz legz peətəd, ən i eld ət iz āmz. i les nər ə tik-tak šə wə 145 siətəd on iz nī, wi ər āmz rānd iz nek, sobin əz if ər ət əd brek. aftə ðat ðe wə nivə nout sed əs tə ‘uə z tə bi tmeəstə(r)’; buəj sed ‘luv sl bi tmeəstə(r)’, ən ðat satld it.

VI.

EN OUD BOIZ REKELLEKSNZ.

‘tēnd fifti!’ bi tmegz, bēd its taim tē bi liukin rānd tkoenēz nā, en nuē mis’tak. džust ē bit lorēr en as bi wun ē ðem lerki tšaps bāt šuin, en stokinz ivē sē mitš tē big, ēt Wiliem toeks ē·bat i tpleə. bēd a nuēn laik it, en ðat s flat. wen ē tšap kumz tē ðat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, īz 5 nokt ē·bat þriu pilē tē puēst, en tmuēst et fouk se(ə) on im iz—‘ai, puēr oud tšap, īs sīn iz best deøz.’ its tšiøfl, kumfētin toek iz ðat fēr ē tšap et s muild en broild, en duin iz best tē kip bodi en soul tē·geðə(r), en apm riēd ē lot ē juē enz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznēs ē twēld. aftēr oēl its 10 laik stopin et ē guid beøtin šop wen ē tšap s reikt iz oēf sentri, eż it giz im ē tšons ē samin isen tē·geðə laik, en makin ē dženrēl balēns up ē oēl iz dun en left undun. a wunder ā moni on eż l bi eøbl tē stand it en kum of wi ē balēns ē treit said! am fit tē þiøk ðēz nobēd ier en ðiø wun. 15 eś fē misen, al tak tult en mak nē buenz ē·bāt it—av bīn ē reglē raskl þriu tfāst wik a wē boēn. mi muðə s sed suē moni ē taim, su(ə) it mun bi triu. ā-ivēr a kēd fešn tē liuk ēr it feēs aftē t’aimz šēs teld mē ðat, a kanēt imadžin, en am nuēn bān tē dis·piut it, nēt ai. ðēz moni þāzn muē bīn 20 teld tseøm teøl. su(ə) as nuēn bi bāt kumpni. bēd liøvin džuēkin ē·said, a rieli en onistli bō·līv a wōr ē raskl i mi juē deøz. tnumēr ē kitlinz iv þrotld, duks iv traíd tē mak piēk, doøkiz teølz iv prikt, prō·sāvz iv stoun, tluēs-kuēdz iv snikt, windēz iv brokiø, fati-keøks iv etn, en misdē·miønēz 25 bāt numēr et ēd ē bīn ē eøin džob i toud fešnd taimz wen eøin wē fešnøbl. oēl ðiøz kraimz en moni muē raiz up

laik guəsts kundžəd bi ðem tū wēdz—‘tōnd fifti.’ a meə
 bi þout e braznt ānd, bəd ðes sum e mi triks al bi eñd if
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv e tos fər e juñstər et eznt e spāk
 e divlri e·bāt im. wot if e duz galəp þriu e siut e tū e tluəz
 e jiə(r). ad reəðə peə fər e siut e kuədiroi nər e wudn eñ
 oni taim. ðe wər e trik a wuns pleəd toud skuil misis, oud
 Mali Begstə wī koəld e(r). e reər oud las wə Mali i d'eəz
 35 bə·fuə skuil buədz eñ buəd skuilz wə þout on. šu wər e·bat
 tšap eñ e beəl e botni, wi e feəs laik e raizin sun stikin āt
 e t'op; litl fat āmz, eñ anz eż big eż e šuldər e mutn. šu
 kəd noəðə rīd nə rait, bəd ðat didnt matər i ðem deəz. šu
 'wor eəbl tə beək avə-keək, ā-ivə(r), eñ ðat wər e muə
 40 konsikwens tə Mali. wel, wot bə·twīn beəkin avə-keək eñ
 liukin aftər e·bāt twenti bānz, Mali əd e wāk set. a duənt
 no(ə) ā šəd e getn on, if šə ednt e ed tə iuz e þibl i tavə-
 keək biznəs. it kom in sə andi tə wokə uz juñ ənz up wi,
 eñ kīp eñ þriu fratšin. it wər e bit oəkəd sumtaimz wen
 45 Mali əd bin stərin tþin uət-meil, eñ sudnli snigd tþibl āt tə
 gi sum on eż e swiləkər on tsaid e tfeəs. toud las wə reəðə
 fond e wopin mī, bəd a di·tāmind tə e mi ri·vendž, eñ wun
 de(ə) ad e fain tšons. Mali wə dān e wun fuit, et reəðə
 spoild e woəkin. ðe wər e peər e tkats et toud las wə vari
 50 fond on, suə wot did i diu bəd tī buəþ ðə teəlz tə·geðər eñ
 iñ əm ouə tband wiə Mali uñ ər avə-keək. a niu šəd fleər
 up di·rekli šə soə tkats i ðə kwiə pə·zišn. a niu tiu et šəd
 mak streit fə mī wi tþibl, suə di·rekli a so(ə) e kumin a
 wopt e soft avə-keək on tə tfluə reit i toud las weə, eñ dān
 55 šə kom eñ flat eż e flāndə(r). bai gou, wornt ðər e meələk
 i tmiul-oil oəl in e minit. toud wumən fiumd eñ rould
 e·bāt, wi e šoət leg stikin up i teə(r); tkats splutəd eñ feət;
 tladz eñ lasez ran skampərin āt intə tstrīt; eñ ai wər e·bāt
 tfəst on əm, fər a niu wot əd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.
 60 e e diə(r), ðem oud feñd taimz! ðez nuə sitš meələkin i
 ðiəz deəz! ast laik tə sī tlad wi tpluk tə sāv sitš eñ e trik
 on e skuil buəd misis! wa, id bi wēþ iz weit i Džiudi Barit
 umbugz. wel, aftər id ed e fəst-reət skuilin, sitš eż ladz

gat i ðem deəz, a wə put prentis təv ə gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt
 no(ə) ə muə trai-in sitiweəšn fər ə lad wi ə weəknəs fə swīt 65
 stuf nər evin trun əv ə gruəsə šop—ðat iz, wol ə gets ə
 reglə siknər ən ðen il wiš isen ət tnoəj poul, ə sum sitš spot
 wiə ðə sāk ais-šaklz fə ðə foənuin driŋkin. litl Nati Belšə
 wə mi meəstə(r), ən a wə wot ðə koəl ə induə prentis, witš
 ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ən de(ə) āt, ən sleəvin ə-weə tū ;
 ə þri nīts bə-said, wen ðə wər out tə diu i wei-in punz ə
 siugər ən penəjs ə suəp, ən sitš laik. a didnt sə mitš keə fə
 ðat ət fēst, kos ad ə fain tšons ə pitšin intə figz ən reəzinz,
 ən siugə kandi, ən traiflz ə ðat suət, bəd, bi gou, ðat suət ə
 þiŋ duznt last fər ivə(r). its kapin ā suin swīt stuf gets əz 75
 bitər əz goəl wen ə tšap ez is ful swiŋ at it. ai imadžin its
 ə-bāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezəz ə ðis wēld i dženrəl.
 ā-ivər it tiuk ə bit ə taim tə briŋ mə tə tstoeleisn point,
 apm ə bit lorə nər it əd ə dun sum ladz, ən bə-fuər it did
 ad reəðər ə kwiər əd-ventə(r). mi misis wər ə bit əv ə 80
 skriu, ən kəd ādli þoil mə i-nif tə eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i
 siugə kandi ər out ət i laikt i tšop, ən nout bəd reit,
 noəðə(r). ā iz ə grou-in lad tə þraiv bāt džok? wel, it
 apmd wun sundə tmoənin ət i felt oəfl pekiš aftə mi
 brekfəs, ən ad etn ivri moəsl up ət toud las put āt. a 85
 dēsnt as fə nə muər ər els ast ə getn ə flī i mi iər-oil. ad
 getn dond redi fə t'šapil, fə toud las wə vari pə-tiklər ə-bāt
 mə bi-in reit brout up, ū sed, if ū did pinš mə i vitlz. i
 ðem deəz ladz laik mī weə beləs-kaps wi taslz on, ən rānd
 krimpt koləz, ən al stand it a wər əs fain əz onibodi mi saiz, 90
 bəd wot s ðat wen ə tšap s pinšt in iz džok. wel, it wə
 getin vari niə tšapil taim, ən a niu a səd e tə meətš i tfrunt
 ə Nati ən twaif, bəd if jəl bə-līv mə, ad ðat kreəvin i mi
 insaid a kəd əv etn ə bit ə rainosərəs, aid ən oəl. suə wot
 did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tə get sumət tə lain mi stumək 95
 wol dinə taim. a niu ad nə biznəs ðiər ə sundəz, bəd
 uŋə(r), ðe seə, iz ə šāp þoən, ən bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
 bin i tšop ə minit wen i iəd tmisis siŋin āt—‘Džosiuə!
 Džosiuə!’ ðat wə mi neəm, ən toud las wə sīkin mə. bəd

100 a wə nuən bān tə liəv bāt sumət, su(ə) a seəz od əv ə šaiv ə
 unikeək ət toud las ius tə mak up tə sel—reit swīt stuf it
 wo(r)—slapt it intə mi beləs-kap āt ə tsīt, ən gat tə d'uə
 džust əs tmisis wə bə·ginin tə bel āt 'Džosiuə'! ə·giən. su(ə)
 of wi set tə t'sapil. eə, diə(r)! it wə twāst diu ivər i ed,
 105 wə ʃat. it wə reəðər ə wām moənin ən a wə swiətin laik ə
 brok fə fiə toud las səd sə·spekt sumət. a dēsnt tak mi kap
 of, kos a wə woəkin džust i tfrunt ə buəþ tmeəstər ən
 tmisis, bəd it wər ə roki ruəd tə Džoədn, wə ʃat woək! əz
 a wāmd up a kəd fil tunikeək stərin ə mi iəd əz if it wə
 110 wik, bəd on a məd guə. ət last wi gat tə tprimitiv šop, ən
 əf kuəs a ed tə dof mi beləs-kap. wel, wot wi twām
 moənin ən mī swiətin, tunikeək wə stuk fest on t'op ə mi
 iəd, ən wə bə·ginin tə swiəl dān tsaidz ə mi fees tə ʃat
 də·grī wol ad ə unikeək wig ən nuə mistak. a wiənt tel
 115 oəl id tə undəguə þriu ʃat džob, bəd a bleəm tmisis fər it
 oəl i nət findin mə džok i·nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,
 ən reəzinz, ən þiəz ə ʃat suət, if ʃə koəl it steilin, bəd ai
 duənt wen ə grou-in lad eznt i·nif grub gīn im, aftər iz adld
 it əz ai did wi Nati Belšə(r). eə wel; ā ʃiəz ladiš teəlz kum
 120 təv ə bodiz maind; ən a nobəd menšn əm tə ſeu ət ladz—
 rasklz əz ʃə əə(r)—ānt suə wiðāt koəz sumtaimz. ʃez nuə
 tū weəz ə·bāt it; moni on əm əd bi vari difrnt if ʃə wə reit
 duin tul. am þiəkin ʃes sum əv uz oud boiz ev ə lot tə
 ansə for i ʃat biznəs. bəd a dārənt gu(ə) on ə bit lorə(r),
 125 ʃə its kapin wot ə lot ə þiəz duz kum intəv ə t'saps iəd
 wol is smūkin ə paip ən þiəkin ə·bat bi-in tənd fifti.

VII.

TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðe dul red iēt
wen id swoləd mi milk ən pobz,
suə tlois up tə tfendər a pūld mi siēt
ən a plantəd mi fīt ə tobz.

ðen lītin mi šoət blak paip, a swur
reit bak i mi oud ām tšeə(r),
ən a sat wotšin trik əz it reəz ən ur
laik ə spərit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali ən tbānz wər ə'slīp upsteeəz—
ðe wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu—
su(ə) a smūkt ən a þout ə mi weəstəd jiəz,
ən ə twāk ət wə jēt tə diu.

əz a liukt ət ðis laif ən ət tlaif tə bī,
a sed tə misen, “ ðā as !
wi kumfət ða noəðə kən liv nə dī,
fə ðas seəvd noəðə soul nə bras.”

ðen spai-in oud Seətn ə'strайд ə t'lād
ət wər ur undə t'seəmə fluə(r),
a dubld mi neiv ən sed, “ āk ðe, lad,
al bi didld wi ðī nə muə(r);

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, ən laik koək mi pēs,
wa ðəz nuəbdi bəd ðī tə þenk ;
bəd wen twəldz ə wik oudə(r), ðā gənin kēs,
as e bīn buəþ tə t'sətš ən tə tbənk.”

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ðen sum minits past ouə mə, sad ən drī,
ən mi þouts griu əz dāk əs tnīt,
wen sum drukrō oud alz ət əd bīn on tsprī
kom sīnīn laik mad up tstrīt.

wi ðər anz ən ðe fit ðe kept biətin t'aim
əz ðər āmz intə teə wə flur,
eə! ən twēdz əv ə godləs ən sili raim
təv ən oud sām tiun ðe sun.

ai! t'aimz ət iv džoind i ðat grand oud eə(r),
wen oud frenz ət mi said wə sīn,
wen mi laif wər ə sunšaini alidə,
ən ðis wiznd oud wēld wə grīn.

i tlīt əv ə sun əts lōr sin set
a sī t'sapil ə P(r)imruəz Brā,
ən wot frenz on ə sabəþ deə ðiər əz met
ət fər ivər əs peətəd nā.

ðe kum ən ðe smail ən ə'weə ðe pas,
bəd ðe oləs liəv wun i viu—
ə puə litl faðələs kuntri las,
ət wuns sat i tsīrəz piu.

wun kām sumə nīt əz wə seɔ tlast im
šu liukt i mi feəs reit ād;
ən ə lips wə wait ən ər īn wə dim
wen i džoind ər i t'sapil jād.

ən šu sed tə mə, “Ben, a fil feənt ən il,
ða mən gi mə ði ām, oud lad;”
ən šu wisped sum wēdz ət i þīnk on stil,
fə ðe meəd mə reit prād ən dlad.

su(ə) a elpt ə wi keər ouə reəl ən stail,
wol wə gat təv ə geədin duə(r),
ðen šu eld mə bi tand sitš ə lōr, lōr wail—
ən a so(ə) ər ə'laiv nə muə(r).

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wel, ðis wēld gets əs koud ən əz ād əs stil,
 ən ət taimz a fil feən šəz diēd,
 fə šəd ād tə sleəv ət ə lium ən wīl
 fər ə moəsil ə onist briēd.

60

muə nə twenti jiə šuz bin diēd ən guən,
 bəd wiərivə mi lot mə bī,
 wen tās əz oəl wišt ən im left ə·luən,
 šu oləs kumz bak tə mi.

av wišt ət id teld ə bi tgeədin duə(r)
 ā dīp wə mi luv ən triu,
 fər ə frenz, puə las, ðe wə feu ən puə(r)—
 bəd nuə matə(r), a þin̄k šə niu.

65

ā! if ivər i get tə jond pleəs əbūn,
 wier i lēi i mi āt tə bī,
 džust tə iər ə wuns muə sīo ðat oud sām tiun
 əl bi evm əv itseln tə mi.

70

VIII.

TŠOËT TAIMÈ(R).

it wə misti ən frosti ən dāk əz ə buit,
ən sə koud jəd ə pitid ə tuəd,
wen i iəd tə mi þiñkin ə lít litl fuit
pit-patin bə-int mə ə truəd.

nā, ət faiv ər oef past, əv ə koud wintə moən, 5
ad nuə þouts əv ə kumreəd ət oəl,
su(ə) a stuid wol ðə kom up ə bit əv ə bān,
laik ə pegi-stik eərin ə šoəl.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, əz a tapt ər ə tkrān,
‘ðal bi duin for i trivər ə tkiln ; 10
wot ātə, jə muñki, ən wiər ātə bān ?’
sez šū, ‘ə šoët taimə tə tmiln.’

‘if ðat meəstər ə ðain z oni tšildə(r) ’ a sed,
‘a səd laik əm tə meətš ət ði bak ;
bəd, a ges, if təd leəd ən āə lorər i bed 15
ət treəd əd bə·gin tə bi slak.’

‘ai! meəstə,’ šu sed, ‘av iəd tguvnə swiər
ət iz meəd nout bi t’reəd fə ðis eədž,
ən iz oəsəz ən karidžəz nips im sə beə
wol ə ādli kən þoil tə gi weədž. 20

‘ðen iz bout ən i·steət, ən iz bïldin ə ās,
eə! ən tkost ont nə moətl noəz jət ;
if wə pinš wol wə kubədz wiənt peəstər ə mās
i kən nobəd džust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez fərinəz latli əz meəd ə gət sprinç,
ən ðe liv on tšopt kabidž ən seəm;
su(ə) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik ə kinç,
ən ðen sel i tseəm meəkits wi ðem.

'if wē duənt wēk fē litl, wi muənt wēk ət oēl,
ən mi granfaðe sed jəstənīt
if it wornt fē tšoət taiməz ət tsistm əd foēl,
ən tpliušeə kum bak intə tstrīt.'

a liukt of tī end ət ðat wiznd oud bān,
ən a sed, ‘it ə·piəz laik tə mī
ət tfaktri ən tmanšn ən tmeən ə tkonsān
əz upodn bi midžez laik ðī.

iər a peətəd wi tbān, ən a kudnt bəd laf,
ðo(ə) a felt nuən sə mitš ət mi iəz,
fər a þout tə miseln—its ə boni kum of
if wə propt bi sitš pilez əz ðiəz.

IX.

NAT̄ERIN NAN.

nuə dāt jēl oēl əv iēd ə·bāt
tēpolə Belvēdiē(r),
ə stati þout bi sum tē bī
frē ivri feēlin tliē(r).

oēl reit ən streit i mak ən šap,
ə moud fē treəs ə men :
ə dānreit, upreit, berup tšap,
nēt mitš unlailk misen.

nā, ȝoə jē no(ə) iz nout bēd stuən,
i liuks sē grand ən big,
ət litl dāst je pūl iz nuəz,
ə lug is twistēd wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouə tfluə(r)
ə tip-ə-tuez jē woək,
ən od jē briəþ fē vari oə,
ən wispe wen jē toək.

ȝiəz ȝat ə·bāt im—bēd a noənt
nēt reitli ā tē seə t—
ət maks jē fil əz smoəl əs þivz
ə'nent ə madžistreet.

jēv sīn ȝat dolt ə muki tleə
ə tfeəs ə Pudsə Duəz ;
toud madlin z woən it oēl iz laif,
ən fansid it ə nuəz.

5

10

15

20

jond props əz laik ə peər ə tenz
ə Saiksəz, jət, bi tmegz,
wen i wə soubər əz ə džudž
av iəd im koəl əm legs.

su(θ) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət;
wiðāt it, a səd seə,
wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt
fər ivər ən ə deə.

wen weəstəz liuks ət tmābl god,
īgoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
ən wundə witš ðe feəvə tmuəst—
ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
get fild tə ðat də·grī
ðəd nok iz nuəz of, if ðə dəst,
ə giv im ə blak ī.

i sumā kests ø lit ø þiɔz
øt fouk nuøn wonts tø sī;
ðez feu laiks telin wot ðø ãø(r),
ø wot ðø out tø bī.

wa, wa, pə·fekšn nivə did
tə Admz bānz bə·len;
ən liuk ət moətlz wen wə wil,
wis find ə sumət rep.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl
ət oəl ə tiumən reəs
grouz sadli āt ə šap i tmaind,
i tkeəkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuən sə blind bəd ðeə kɪə sɪ
ə fout i uðə men ;
av sumtaimz met wi fouk at þout
ðə soə wun i ðəsen.

ən t̄best ə t̄saps l̄ find ðəsen
 ət taimz i tfouti tlas ;
 av dubld neiv əfuə t̄-deə
 ət t̄ful i ts̄imin dlas.

60

bəd twāst ə fouts ət aiv s̄in j̄et,
 i wumən ər i man,
 is twiəri, neəgin, neəjin t̄ən
 ət pleəgd puə natərin Nan.

a went wun sumər aftənuin
 t̄e s̄i ə puər oud man.
 ən ādli ed i dākñd d'uə(r),
 wen twərit ðus bə'gan :

'eə ! wa ! did ivə(r) ! wot ə triət
 t̄e s̄i ði faðəz sun ;
 kum forəd, lad, ən sit ðə dān,
 ən al set tketl on.'

'neə, neə,' a sez, 'am nuən ə ðem
 ət koəlz ət t'aim bi t'lok,
 ən bumps əm dān i tkoənə t̄seə(r),
 ən dluəz reit ād ət tdžok.'

75

ðā nuənkeət, wi t̄e od ði tuə ?
 il suin bi iər a þiək,
 suə, if t̄e l̄ sit ən l̄it ði paip,
 al fotš ə suəp ə driək.

80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'ðat ei i buən,
 ən reəðə lou i bīf.'
 'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'ðis jiər ə tū
 av ed ə diəl ə grīf.

'am nət ə wumən ət oft speiks,
 ə siəz fouk duəlfli seəz,
 bəd ai kiə tel mi maind t̄e ði,
 ða noəz wot þiəz bə·leəz.

85

‘ðaz nuætist ai nuæn liukt sø stāt,
 en ai knø triuli see,
 frø tlast bak end ø tjiø tø nā
 av næt bñ wñl ø deø.

‘en wot wi siknæs, wot wi grif,
 am duin ða meø di·pend—
 its bñ ø wiøri muild en teu,
 bød nā it gets niø tend.

‘av bout oøl tsistør øt i ev
 ø blak mørainø gān;
 fouks þiøks am reøli of, bød, lad,
 am þenøkfl øt im bān.

wi twøld, en ivriþiø øt s int,
 am krost tø ðat dø'grī
 øt moni ø taim i d'eø av preød
 tø lig mø dān en dī.

‘wot aiv tø tak frø tliøst i tās
 øz müø nø fleš køn biø(r);
 it iznt džust ø taim bi tšons,
 bød ivri de(ø) i tjiø(r).

nuø livin soul øtop ø tiøþ
 wø traïd øz aiv bin traïd;
 ðez nuøbdi bød ðø Loød en mī
 øt noøz wot iv ed tø baid.

frø twind i tstumøk, triumøtizm,
 en terøin peønz i tgium,
 frø kofs en kouds en tspain i tbak,
 av sufød mætødium.

bød nuøbdi pitiz mo ø þiøks
 am eølin out øt oøl;
 tpuø sleøv møn tug en teu wi twāk
 wol ivø šuø køn kroøl.

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

‘en Džoni z tmuəst unfilin briut
 et ivə weər ə iəd:
 i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit
 if ai wər oəl bəd diəd.

‘i tmidst ə oəl iv ed tə diu
 ðat ruəg wə nivə tman
 tə fotž ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

‘fouk sez āə Sal l suin bi wed,
 bəd tþouts ont tēnz mə sik;
 ad reəðər iñ ər up bi tnek,
 ə sī ə bərid wik.

‘en if i þout ə bān ə main
 wə boən tə liəd mai laif,
 a sudnt þiñk it wor ə sin
 tə stik ə wi mi naif.

‘av ast āə Džoni twenti taimz
 tə briñ ə swīp tə d'uə(r);
 bəd nā əfuer il speik ə·giən
 al sit i tās ən smuə(r):

‘en ðen—guid greišəs, wot ə wind
 kumz wiuwin þriu d'uə snek;
 a felt it oəl tləst wintə(r), laik
 ə witl et mi nek.

‘ðat siñk paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk
 ə·būn ə fotnit sin,
 su(ə) ivri āər i d'eə wi tslops
 am trešin āt ən in.

‘oə! wen i þiñk ā aiv bin tret,
 ən ā i teu ən straiv—
 tə tel ðə tonist triuþ, am kapt
 tə find miseln ə·laiv.

125

130

135

140

145

150

‘wen iz bin reəkin āt ə tnīt,
 ət tmeəkit ər ət tfeə(r),
 sitš þouts əs kum intə mi iəd
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).’

155

‘av þout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,
 ðal find mə uə bi tnek ;”
 ən ðen av me bi þout ə·giən
 ət kuəd əd apm brek.’

160

‘ər els av mutəd, “if it wornt
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am
 ən drānd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘its grīf, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grīf,
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə ;
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im weək,
 tə put miseln ə·weə.’

165

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed
 əz i kom tlompin in,
 ən šātəd in ə red feəst reədž,
 ‘od, rot it ! od ði din.’

170

ðen Nan bə-gan tə froþ ən fium,
 ən fiz laik botld driþk ;
 ‘wot, ðen, ðaz entəd tās ə·giən,
 ða ofld liukin slinþ !’

175

‘ða nivə kumz ðiəz duəz wiðin
 bəd ðā mən kēs ən swiə(r),
 ən straiv tə briþ mə tə mi greəv
 wi brīdin oriz iə(r).’

180

‘frø ði ən ðain sin wed wə wo(r)
 av teən nu(o) end ə grīf,
 ən nā ða stamps mə undə tfuit,
 ðā mēðərin ruəg ən þīf.

‘ðā viln, gi mə wot i brout
 ðat de(ə) ət wī wə wed,
 ən nivə muə wi wun laik ði
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’

iə d'oudi liftəd təv ər īn
 ə jiəd ə linin tšek,
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

ən ðen šu reəv reit up bi truits
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk,
 ən šutəd āt ə tšee(r).

‘aə! Džoni, run fə d'oktə(r), lad,
 a fil a kānt tel ā;’
 sez Džoni, ‘lit ði paip ə·giən
 šul kum ə·bāt i-nā.’

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im
 if īd niə stəd ə peg;
 mai geətəz! wot ə poəz i gat
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə·bāt
 ən fluč ən teər ən reəv,
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu
 wi wun fuit i ðə greəv.

ðen at it went ə tuč ə·giən
 ðat minit šu gat iəz,
 ‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz
 briəz on sitš gədz əz ðiəz.

‘aə! if təd straik mə stif ət wuns,
 ə stab mə tə mi āt,
 a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk
 wəd noə reit wot tə āt.

185

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195

200

205

210

215

‘unfilin briut! unfilin briut!
a niə wə wil ən stroɔ;
ðez nobəd wun þiɔ t̄siəz mə nā—
a kan nət last sə long.

220

‘tə stand up fər ə þiɔ ət s reit
it iznt i mi neətə(r);
ðez fouk ət noəz i oləs wo(r)
ə puə(r), soft, kwaiət kriətə(r).

‘wun þiɔ ai k̄o seə, if tə-n̄it
mi laif səd end it liəs,
av duin mi diuti ən ða noəz
av oləs strivm fə piəs.

225

‘a no(ə), a no(ə), ət im i tgeət—
ðaz uðər uəts tə þreš,
suə, wen im duin fo(r), ðā mə wed
jond guid fə nout juŋ treš.’

230

ðen Nan pūld sumət āt ə d'roə(r),
wait əz ə sumə tlād,
sez ai tə Džoni, ‘wot s ðat ðiə(r)?’
sez Džoni, ‘its ə ūrād.

235

‘ən kofin kom tiu, bəd a sweə(r)
a wodnt et i tās;
suə wen ſəz miuld ſə seuz ət ðat,
əs kwaiət əz ə mās.’

240

puə Nan liukt at mə wi ə liuk
sə jondəli ən sad:
‘ðal kum tə tbərin?’ ‘jəs,’ a sed,
‘a sal bi vari dlad.’

‘ðen bid ði muðə(r). Džoni kraid,
‘ən as ði wəkl Ben;
ən oəl ə preəz fə sudn diəþ
sl e mibest “eomen.”’

245

N O T E S.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus *asem·ive* (I. 3), *·aim* (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written *get up* instead of *ger up*, *wot iz it?* instead of *wor iz it?* etc. See § 290.

III.

Line 4, *fot for it.* 11, *jiə* (§ 337). 17, *on* forms like *we(ə)* see § 193. 22, *ðiə* see § 354. 26, *tmītin* *class meeting, prayer meeting.* 34, *nuən* (§§ 357, 399). 37, *on wel* beside *wīl* see § 399. 63, *sum en mad* (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry.* 73, *sits en e* (§ 340). 80, *on* (see page 73 note). 89, *bīzm* (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing.* 99, *āəz* read *āz* *ours.* 100, *wi e tlate(r)* and at the same time inflicted blows upon them. 101, *þīnz* here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, *mel nə mak* pleonastic for *meddle.* 107, *ðə* (see page 112). 109, *en oəl* (§ 399). 118, *Džəmēəkē* *Jamaica rum.*

IV.

Line 2, *eələs ale-house, beer-house.* 3, *də* (§ 390). 5, *ont of it.* 11, *Ned e oud Bilz Ned* (*the son of old Bill.* 14, *t̄set* (§ 381). 23, *səðə* (lit. *see thee*) *look!* 34, *dān-tsteez* lit. *down the stairs.* 38, *strak* (§ 363). 52, *Bili* (§ 339). 88, *must* (§ 392). 108, *let* (§ 381). 128, *it* (§ 351).

V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed.* 25, *tə thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast.* 56, *wišt hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage.* 136, *likə(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink.*

VI.

Line 8, *muīld eñ broild struggled hard.* 25, *snikt cut.* 32, *wudn eñ* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin.* 42, *if sə ednt e ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had.* This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud* or *šed e dunt* *she would have done it;* *tladz ed e guen* *the boys would have gone.* We generally say *ad e lend jet* *if jəd nobed e ast mə I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me.* Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān e wun fuit was down of one foot*, i. e. *one of her legs was longer than the other.* 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce.* 86, *e flī i mi ier-oil a box on the ears.* 93, *ðat*, see § 399. 100, *seəz* (§ 382). *məd* (§ 392).

VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžəz* (VIII. 36).

IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen :—

sez ai, ‘a nivə so(ə) e tšap
sə iəzifl eñ fat ;
ðal siuəlī len e elpin and
tə lift or of e tplat.’



INDEX.

[The alphabetical order in the Index is :—**a**, **b**, **d**, **e**, **ə**, **f**, **g**, **i**, **j**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **ɔ**, **o**, **p**, **r**, **s**, **š**, **t**, **þ**, **ð**, **u**, **v**, **w**, **z**, **ž**.]

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

a <i>I</i> , 350. ā <i>how</i> , 171, 399. abəd <i>yes but</i> , 291. abit <i>habit</i> , 194. ād <i>hard</i> , 61. Adkisn <i>Atkinson</i> , 267, 291. adl <i>to earn</i> , 57, 257. ādli, <i>hardly</i> , 399. ādn <i>to harden</i> , 61, 247. āə(r) <i>our</i> , 172, 351. āə(r) <i>hour</i> , 236. āə(r) <i>are</i> , 61. afte(r) <i>after</i> , 57, 400. ai <i>I</i> , 95, 350. ai <i>yes</i> , 399. aid <i>hide</i> , 175, 361. aidl <i>idle</i> , 156. aiən <i>iron</i> , 157, 259. aiə(r) <i>to hire</i> , 176. aim <i>hoarfrost</i> , 156, 258. ain <i>hind</i> , 156, 268, 303. ais <i>ice</i> , 156. ais-šaklz <i>icicles</i> . aiv <i>hive</i> , 175, 283. ā-ivə(r) <i>however</i> , 399.	aivi <i>ivy</i> , 156. akoən <i>acorn</i> , 57. aks <i>axe</i> , 57. aks (as) <i>to ask</i> , 125, 312. aktli <i>actually</i> , 194, 247. al <i>I will</i> , 250. āl <i>owl</i> , 171. āl <i>to howl</i> , 235. ali <i>aisle, alley</i> , 194. alidə <i>holiday</i> , 125, 243. alz <i>fools</i> . am <i>am</i> , 57. am <i>ham</i> , 57. ām <i>arm</i> , 61. ām <i>harm</i> , 61. amə(r) <i>hammer</i> , 57, 243. amət <i>am not</i> , 272, 396. āmive(r) <i>however</i> , 171, 399. and <i>hand</i> , 57. ānd <i>hound</i> , 115. anfl <i>handful</i> , 299. anl <i>handle</i> , 57, 247, 298. āns <i>ounce</i> , 235, 337. ansəm <i>handsome</i> , 299. anse(r) <i>answer</i> , 57, 251.
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antm *anthem*, 57, 286.
anvil *anvil*, 57.
anz *hands*, 302, 310.
ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*, 57, 317.
āp *harp*, 61.
apl *apple*, 57, 247.
apm (*lit. happen*) *perhaps*, 270, 399.
aprēn *apron*, 196.
arə *arrow*, 57, 243.
arənd *notoriously bad*, 207.
arənd *spider*, 194, 304.
as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.
as (aks) *to ask*, 125, 312.
ās *house*, 171, 310.
āsəmivə(r) *howsoever*, 399.
ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.
as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.
at *hat*, 57.
āt *heart*, 74.
āt *out*, 171.
āt *thou art*, 61.
avək *havoc*, 194, 322.
avə(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.
āvis, *āvist* *harvest*, 61, 245, 292.
āz *ours*, 352.

bā *to bow*, 171, 315.
bad *bad*, 144, 343.
bad (*pret.*) *invited*, 57, 373.
bai *to buy*, 315, 382.
baid *to endure, put up with, wait, stop, remain*, 156, 361.
bait *to bite*, 156, 361.
bak *back*, 57.
bāk *bark*, 61, 312.
bāk *to bark*, 74.
bake *tobacco*, 246.
bakəd *backward*, 243.

bakədz *backwards*, 251.
bākm *collar of a horse*, 74, 315.
bak-stn *the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked*, 70.
baleks *testiculi*, 243.
bāli *barley*, 61, 245.
bām *barm*, 74.
ban (*pret.*) *bound*, 57, 301.
bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.
bān *barn*, 74.
bān *going*, 171, 303.
band *string, cord*, 57.
bāns *to bounce*, 115.
bānti *bounty*, 235.
bare *barrow*, 57, 243.
baril *barrel*, 194.
bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
bastail *workhouse, union*, 234, 243.
basted *bastard*, 195, 243.
bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 246, 289, 400.
baþ *bath*, 57, 306.
bed *bed*, 73.
bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
beəbə(r) *barber*, 203.
beed *to bathe*, 70, 308.
beədž *barge*, 203.
beəgn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.
beek *to bake*, 70, 312.
beəkəs *bakehouse*, 243.
beəkn̩ *bacon*, 204, 247.
beel *bale*, 204.
beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
been *near, direct*, 84.
beə(r) *bare*, 70.
beə(r) (*pret.*) *bore*, 70, 369.
beəs *bass*, 195.
beet *bait*, 84.
beet *to abate*, 246.

beətə(r) to barter, 203.
bef to cough, 73, 280.
beg bag, 59, 315.
beg to beg, 73.
beid bead, 87.
bek beck, 73, 280, 312.
bel bell, 73.
belə to bellow, 73, 315.
beləs-cap a cap bordered or adorned with lace.
beləsəz bellows, 73, 338.
beli belly, 73, 245.
belt belt, 73.
bend to bend, 73, 381.
ben to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.
benk bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.
ben-up very good, excellent.
besk to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.
best best, 73, 343.
besfl bashful, 197.
betə(r) better, 73, 343.
bezl to embezzle, 206, 246.
be by, 400.
bed but, 174, 291, 401.
bēd bird, 90, 261.
bēdn burden, 120, 306.
be-eəv to behave, 70.
be-fuə(r) before, 242, 400.
be-gan began, 57.
be-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
be-gun begun, 111.
be-int behind, 305, 400.
bēk birch, 90, 259, 312.
be-kos because, 225, 401.
bēl to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth, 228.
bēl āt to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.

be-liəf belief, 179.
be-liv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
bērē borough, 113.
bēri berry, 81, 245, 315.
bēri to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.
bē-said besides, 400.
be-twīn between, 187, 400.
bēp birth, 120, 259.
bi by, 160, 400.
bī bee, 187.
bī to be, 187, 396.
bid to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.
bied beard, 68, 259.
biēk beak, 231, 322.
biēm beam, 178.
biēn bean, 179.
biē(r) to bear, 75, 260, 369.
biē(r) beer, 188.
biēs, biēst beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.
biēt to beat, 179, 381.
bif beef, 232.
big big, large, 89, 315.
bi gou, bi goi a kind of oath.
bi gum a kind of oath.
bi-int, bē-int behind, 89, 305.
bild to build, 119, 254, 381.
bin within, 89, 268, 400.
bīn been, 187, 396.
bi nā by this time, 399.
bind to bind, 89, 367.
bin a bin, 89, 273.
bit a bit, 89, 289.
bitē(r) bitter, 89.
bi tmegs a kind of oath.
bitn bitten, 89.
bits bitch, 89, 312.
biu bough, 164, 315.

biuti *beauty*, 237.
bizi *busy*, 117.
bizm *besom*, 79, 310.
bizn̄es *business*, 89, 310.
blak *black*, 57.
blast *blast*, 135.
bleb *blister*, 280.
bled *bled*, 148.
bleed *blade*, 70.
bleem *blame*, 204.
bleen *blain, boil*, 268.
bleet *to bleat*, 133.
bleetin kriu *noisy children*.
bleez *blaze, to blaze*, 70, 310.
bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.
bleits *to bleach*, 138, 312.
blemiš *blemish*, 327.
blend *to blend*, 73.
blenk *blank*, 197, 322.
blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245,
322.
bles *to bless*, 148.
bleðe(r) *bladder*, 134, 243,
297.
blid *to bleed*, 147, 381.
blier-id *blear-eyed*, 300.
blind *blind*, 89.
blis *bliss*, 89.
bliu *blew*, 190, 239.
blium *bloom*, 164.
bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*,
239.
blob *a bubble, bulb*, 100,
254.
bloø *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.
blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.
bluid *blood, to bleed*, 163,
381.
bluid ali, see § 346 note.
blus *to blush*, 121.
bluðe(r) *to cry, weep*, 111,
280, 297.

bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.
bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264,
286.
boæk *balk, beam*, 62, 312.
boæl *ball*, 198.
boeld *bald*, 62, 254.
boem *balm*, 198.
boen *born*, 104, 259.
boged *ghost*, 280.
boil *bole of a tree*, 109.
boil *to boil*, 216.
boks *box*, 100.
boni *nice, pretty*, 214, 245.
bore *to borrow*, 100, 243,
315.
botni *Botany wool*.
bou *bow*, 315.
boud *bold*, 64.
boul *bowl*, 103, 220.
boustø(r) *bolster*, 103.
bout *bolt*, 103.
bout *bought*, 101, 318.
brā *brow*, 171.
braid *bride*, 175.
braidl *bridle*, 156.
brain *brine*, 175.
brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.
brakn *a kind of fern*, 57.
brān *brown*, 171.
bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.
brans *branch*, 195, 327.
bras *brass*, 57.
brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.
brat *pinafore*, 57.
braznt *brazen, impudent*,
57.
bred *bred*, 148.
bree *to beat, pound*, 204.
breed *to resemble, act like
another person*, 84, 315.
breen *brain*, 65, 315.
breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

breitš *a breach*, 87, 312.
brek *to break*, 88, 258, 312,
 369.
brēn (pret.) *brought*, 59, 368.
breſt *breast*, 192.
brīd *to breed*, 147, 381.
briēd *bread*, 179.
briēd-fleik *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, 87, 312.
briēdþ *breadth*, 137.
briēþ *breath*, 131.
briēð *to breathe*, 131, 306.
brig *bridge*, 117, 280, 315.
brigz *a trivet*, 315, 338.
brim *brim*, 117.
brim *to put the boar to the sow*, 89, 263.
brimſtn *brimstone*, 117, 247.
brin *to bring*, 89, 258, 273,
 367, 368.
brit *bright*, 93, 261, 318.
britſ *breech*, 312.
britſəz *breeches*, 149.
briu *to brew*, 190, 250, 382.
briuk *brook*, 164, 312.
brium *broom*, 164.
broitſ *to broach*, 219.
brok *badger*.
brokn *broken*, 100, 247, 271.
broþ *broth*, 100, 338.
brout *brought*, 167, 318.
bruēd *broad*, 122.
bruēts *brooch*, 218.
bruid *brood*, 163.
bruslz *bristles*, 121, 287.
brusn (pp.) *burst*, 287.
brust *to burst*, 261, 367.
bruðe(r) *brother*, 169.
buēd *board*, 104, 259.
buēkn *to belch, retch*, 105,
 271.

buēn *bone*, 122.
buē(r) *boar*, 122.
buēt *boat*, 122.
buēþ *both*, 122.
buin *boon*, 163.
buit *to boot*, 163.
buit *boot*, 221.
buið *booth*, 163, 306.
buizm *bosom*, 163, 247.
buk *buck*, 111.
bük *book*, 164.
bük (**bükþ**) *bulk, size*, 112,
 256.
bukit *bucket*, 226.
bul *bull*, 111.
buldž *to bulge*, 226.
bulēk *bullock*, 111, 243.
bulit *bullet*, 227, 245.
bum-beəli *bailiff*, 204.
bun (pp.) *bound*, 111, 280,
 301.
būn *above*, 283, 400.
bunl *bundle*, 121.
busk, *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*, 174, 312.
busl *to bustle*, 111, 287.
bušl *bushel*, 227.
bute(r) *butter*, 111, 243.
butn *button*, 226.
butše(r) *butcher*, 227.
buzed *butterfly*, 226, 243,
 291, 310.

-d *had*, 395.
-d *would*, 256, 397.
dāe(r) *to dare*, 61, 390.
daft *foolish, silly, cowardly*,
 57.
daik *dike, ditch*, 156, 312.
daiv *to dive*, 175, 283, 295,
 361.

dāk *dark*, 74.
dākn̄ *to enter*.
dālin *darling*, 189, 259.
dam *large pond of water*, 57.
damidž *damage*, 194, 245, 328.
dān *to darn*, 61.
dān *down*, 171, 400.
dān-reit *downright*.
dāst *dust*, 171.
dāt *doubt*, 235.
dee *day*, 65, 315.
deel *date*, 70.
deendžə(r) *danger*, 204.
deenti *dainty*, 204.
deet *to dart*, 203.
deet *date*, 204.
deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
deesi *daisy*, 65.
deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.
dein *dean*, 234.
delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
demek *potato disease*, 206, 246.
demekt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.
den *(pret.) reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.
dep̄ *depth*, 192.
det *debt*, 206.
deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
d̄ do, 398.
dēsnt *durst not*, 287.
dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.
di do, 398.
dī *to die*, 79, 295.
dī *to dye*, 150, 315.
did *did*, 117.
didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.
diēd *dead*, 179, 295.
diēf *deaf*, 179.
diēl *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.
diē(r) *dear*, 188.
diēp *death*, 179, 306.
dif-rnt *different*, 247.
dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.
dim *dim*, 89.
dīm *to deem*, 147.
din *din*, 117.
dine(r) *dinner*, 211.
dir up *to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.
dip *to dip*, 117.
dīp *deep*, 187.
disiēt *deceit*, 231, 234.
disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.
distēb *to disturb*, 228.
diš *dish*, 89.
diðe(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.
diu *to do*, 164, 398.
diu *due*, 237.
dium *doom*, 164.
diuti *duty*, 237.
divāe(r) *to devour*, 236.
divl *devil*, 192.
dizaiē(r) *desire*, 230.
dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.
dizml *dismal*, 211.
dlad *glad*, 57, 315.
dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.
dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171, 315.
dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.
dlazn *to glaze*, 57, 310.
dlaznē(r) *glazier*, 57.
dleē(r) *to stare hard*, 70.
dlī *glee*, 187.
dliēm *gleam*, 137.
dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.
dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.
dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

dluē(r) *to stare*, 165, 260, 315.
dluēri *glory*, 224.
dlumpi *sulky, morose*, 315.
dlutn *glutton*, 226.
dluv *glove*, 169.
doēb *to daub, smear*, 225.
Doed *George*, 329.
doēn *dawn, to dawn*, 63, 315.
doen *down, feathers*, 173.
dof *to undress*, 100, 295.
dog *dog*, 100, 315.
doi *joy, darling, a pet word applied to children*, 329.
doit *to date*, 219.
dokn *a dock*, 100, 247.
dolep *lump of dirt*, 278.
dolt *lump of dirt*, 100.
don *to dress*, 100, 268, 295.
dons *dance*, 200.
doudi *a scolding, irritable woman*.
doute(r) *daughter*, 101, 318.
draft *draught, draft*, 57, 319.
drai *dry*, 175, 315.
draip *to drip*, 175, 278.
draiv *to drive*, 156, 283, 361.
drānd *to drown*, 115, 304.
drāzi *drowsy*, 171.
dreęg *to drawl*, 70, 315.
dreęk *drake*, 70, 312.
dreęt *to drawl*, 295.
dreg *to drug*, 59, 315.
dregn *dragon*, 197.
dregz *dregs*, 73, 315.
drenš *to drench*, 73, 277, 312.
drenk *drank*, 59.
drī *dreary, gloomy, tedious*, 150, 315.
dried *to dread*, 131.

drięm *dream*, 179, 382.
drięri *dreary*, 188.
drift *drift*, 89.
drink *to drink*, 89, 273, 312, 367.
driu *drew*, 164, 315.
drivm *driven*, 89.
droę *to draw*, 63, 315, 375.
drop *drop*, 100.
druęn *drone*, 122.
druęv (noun) *drove*, 122.
druft *drought*, 174, 315.
drukñ *drunk, drunken*, 111, 247, 368.
dub *a small pool of water*, 111.
dubl *double*, 226, 348.
dudz *clothes*.
duę *doe*, 122.
Dued *Joe*, 329.
duef *dough*, 122, 315.
duefi *cowardly*, 122, 315.
duel *dole*, 122.
due(r) *door*, 113.
Duez, Duezi *Joshua*, 329.
duin *done*, 163, 398.
dul *dull*, 107.
dum *dumb*, 111.
dun *to urge for payment*, 111.
dun *done*, 398.
dun *dung*, 111.
duv *dove*, 174, 283.
duz *dost, does*, 169, 310.
duzn *dozen*, 226.
dwäf *dwarf*, 74, 250, 315.
dwinl *to dwindle*, 160, 250, 266, 298.
džais *joist*, 229, 292, 310, 328.
dželęs *jealous*, 206, 243, 328.
dželi *jelly*, 206, 328.

džen-rl *general*, 247.
džēni *journey*, 228.
džoem *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, 225, 328.
džoənəs *jaundice*, 225, 243, 328.
džogl *to shake*, 100.
džoi *joy*, 216.
džoint *joint*, 216, 328.
dšok *food*.
džoli *jolly*, 214.
džosl *to jostle*, 214.
džoul *to knock, strike*, 254, 328.
džudž *judge*, 226.
džust *just*, 226.

e *have*, 283, 395.
eb *ebb*, 73.
ed *haul*, 60, 395.
edikéet *to educate*, 242.
edž *edge*, 73.
edž *hedge*, 73.
eə *hay*, 153.
eəbl *able*, 204.
eədž *age*, 204, 328.
eəg *the berry of the hawthorn*, 70, 315.
eəgifái *to argue, dispute*, 326.
eəke(r) *acre*, 70, 337.
eəl *ale*, 70.
eəl *hail*, 65, 315.
eəm *to aim, intend*, 204.
eənšn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269, 293, 327.
eə(r) *hair*, 133.
eə(r) *hare*, 70.
eət *art, skill*, 203.
eət *to hate*, 70.
eəfe(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.

eg *egg*, 73, 315.
egrivéet *to aggravate*, 326.
ei *high*, 182, 318.
eit *to eat*, 87, 372.
eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.
eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.
eit *height*, 153, 318.
eiti *eighty*, 344.
eitín *eighteen*, 344.
eitínt *eighteenth*, 344.
eitít *eightieth*, 344.
el *hell*, 73.
eldə(r)-tri *elder*, 73.
elm *elm*, 73.
elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.
els *else*, 73, 357.
eltə(r) *halter*, 60, 283.
em *hem*, 73.
emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.
en *hen*, 73.
end *end*, 73.
en (w. verb) *to hang*, 59, 382.
en (pret.) *hung*, 59, 367.
enk *hank*, 59, 312.
enkə(r) *anchor*, 59.
enkł *anacle*, 59.
enment (*lit. hangment*), used in the phrase : wot ðe enment? *what the duce?* See page 112.
eskəd *newt, eft*, 60, 312.
esp *hasp*, 73.
espin *aspin*, 60.
eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.
etn *eaten*, 73.
etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.
eu *ewe*, 85, 250.
eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.
eu *yew*, 190, 250.
ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.
evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.
evm *even*, 270.

evm *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.
ez *hast, has*, 60, 283.
e a, an, 128, 340.
e on, 272, 400.
e of, 283, 400.
e he, 350.
e have, 283, 395.
e-bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.
e-blidž *to oblige*, 229.
e-būn *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.
ed *had*, 395.
ed *would*, 397.
ēd *herd*, 90.
ēdl *hurdle*, 120.
ēd-vais *advice*, 229.
ēd-vaiz *to advise*, 229.
e-fiēd *afraid* 131, 242.
e-fuēd *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.
e-fuē(r) *before*, 104, 242, 400.
e-geēt *in action, at work*, 70, 242.
e-giēn *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.
e-grī *to agree*, 232, 242.
e-guē *ago*, 122, 242.
e-kānt *account*, 235.
e-kin *akin*, 117, 242, 312.
e-kos *because*, 225, 242.
e-kuēdinlái *accordingly*, 242, 399.
el *will*, 397.
e-lā *to allow*, 235.
e-laiv *alive*, 156, 242.
e-ler *e along of, on account of*, 400.
(e)levm *eleven*, 81, 344.
(e)levnt *eleventh*, 344.
e-luēn *alone*, 122, 242.

əm=m *them*, 264, 350.
ə-mānt *amount*, 235.
ə-men *among*, 59, 242, 400.
ən an, 128.
ən one, 345.
ən and, 301, 401.
e-nent *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.
e-noi *to annoy*, 216, 242.
e-plai *to apply*, 229, 242.
e(r) or, 128, 401.
ē(r) her, 91, 350, 351.
ēri *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.
e-said *besides*, 400.
e-sem̄l *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.
e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.
e-stiēd *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.
ēt (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.
ēt to hunt, 228, 381.
e top e (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.
ēv have, 283, 395.
ēv of, 400.
e-weē away, 84, 242.
ēz us, 310, 350.
ēz as, 310.
ēz hers, 352.
fādin *farthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.
fadm *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.
fāe(r) fur, 74.
faiē(r) fire, 176.
fail file, 156.
fain fine, 229.
faiv five, 156, 283, 344.
Faklē Thackley, 306.
fakt (pl. *faks*) *fact*, 194 322.
fāl foul, *ugly*, 171.

fāl *fowl*, 114, 315.
fale *fallow*, 57, 243.
fan *fan*, 57.
fan (pret.) *found*, 57, 301.
fān *fern*, 61.
fasn *to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, 57, 247, 287, 310.
fat *fat*, 144, 289.
fāt *pedere*, 74.
faðe(r) *father*, 71, 243, 283, 297.
fed *fed*, 148.
feod *to fade*, 204.
feek *trick, deception*, 127.
feel *to fail*, 204.
feen *fain, glad*, 65, 315.
feent *to faint*, 204.
fee(r) *fair*, 65, 315.
fee(r) *to fare*, 70.
fees *face*, 204.
feøþ *faith*, 204.
feøve(r) *to favour, resemble in appearance or manners*, 204.
feøve(r) *fever*, 84.
feit *to fight*, 86, 289, 318, 367.
fel *to fell*, 73.
fel (pret.) *fell*, 192.
felt (noun) *felt*, 73.
felt (pret.) *felt*, 148.
felte(r) *to entangle*.
fend *to provide for oneself*, 206.
fent *remnant of a piece of cloth*, 206.
fešn *fashion*, 197, 247, 269, 327.
fest *fast, firm*, 60.
feðe(r) *feather*, 73, 306.
feu *few*, 180, 250, 283, 357.

fezn *pheasant*, 206, 269, 293, 310.
fēd *third*, 306.
fē-getn (pp.) *forgot*, 242.
fēniš *to furnish*, 228.
fēnite(r) *furniture*, 228, 243, 288.
fē(r) *for*, 400.
fērē *furrow*, 113, 243, 258, 318.
fēri *first*, 346.
fērin *foreign*, 224, 245.
fērinēz *foreigners*.
fē-sak *to forsake*, 376.
fē-seen *forsaken*, 312.
fēst *first*, 120, 309, 344.
fēd *to feed*, 147, 381.
fēdl *fiddle*, 89, 296.
fēbl *feeble*, 231.
fē(r) *fear*, 131.
fēs *fierce*, 233.
fēst *feast*, 231.
fēt *feat*, 231.
fēte(r) *feature*, 231, 288.
fift *fifth*, 160, 289, 309, 344.
fifti *fifty*, 160, 344.
fiftin *fifteen*, 344.
fiftint *fifteenth*, 344.
fiftit *fiftieth*, 344.
fig-wet *figwort*, 120, 243.
fikl *fickle*, 89, 312.
fil *to fill*, 117.
fīl *to feel*, 147, 382.
fīld *field*, 78, 254.
filep *to beat, flog*, 278.
film *film*, 89, 264.
filþ *filth*, 177.
fin *fin*, 89.
find *to find*, 89, 300, 367, 368.
find *fiend*, 187.
finiš *to finish*, 211, 327.

fine(r) finger, 89, 273.
flink to think, 306.
flims fivepence, 160, 247,
 270.
fiš fish, 89, 312, 337.
fit ready, prepared, 89.
fit feet, 147.
fite(r) to kick the feet about.
fiuil fuel, 237.
fiute(r) future, 237, 243, 253,
 288.
flæe(r) flower, flour, 236.
flaks flax, 57.
flände(r) a small flat fish.
flask flask, 57.
flat flat, 57.
flee to frighten, 283.
flee to skin, 183.
fleek flake, 70, 312.
fleem flame, 204.
fleer up to get into a rage.
fleg flag, 59.
flew (pret.) threw, 59, 367.
fleš flesh, 143, 312.
fli to fly, 187, 315.
fli fly, 187, 315.
fliem phlegm, 206.
fliə(r) to laugh or sneer at,
 98.
flig to fledge, 117, 315.
flik flitch of bacon, 89, 254,
 312.
flike(r) to flicker, 89, 312.
flint flint, 89.
flin to fling, throw, 76, 367,
 368.
flis fleece, 187.
flit to remove, 117.
flit flight, 118, 318.
flu flue, 239.
flog to flog, 315.
flok flock, 100, 312.

flop to fall suddenly; **flop**
 ouę tied to pull the bed-
 clothes over one's head.
flou to flow, 166, 250.
floun flown, 102, 315.
flue(r) floor, 165.
fluet to float, 105.
fluid flood, 163.
flumęks to confound, cheat,
 283.
flute(r) to flutter, 107.
foefit to forfeit, 223.
foek fork, 104, 312.
foel to fall, 62, 254, 379.
foel a veil, 62.
foem form, 223.
foe-nuin drinkin luncheon.
foetn fortune, 223, 247, 288.
fog aftergrass, 100, 315.
foil foal, 109, 283.
foisti fusty, 226.
foks fox, 100.
foks-dluv foxglove, 107.
folę to follow, 100, 243, 315.
fols false; in reference to a
 child implying that it is
 shrewd and witty beyond
 its years, 58, 225.
fond fond, 100.
fo(r) for, 400.
fored forward, 243, 251.
forediš rather forward, 243.
foste(r) foster, 169.
foti forty, 192, 344.
fotit fortieth, 344.
fotn (pp.) fought, 100, 101,
 247.
fotnit fortnight, 93, 192, 245.
fotš to fetch, 80, 312.
foðe(r) folder, 169, 297.
foud fold, 64, 238.
fouę(r) four, 190, 344.

fouēt *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
 fouētin *fourteen*, 190, 344.
 fouētint *fourteenth*, 344.
 fouk *folk*, 103, 283.
 fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.
 frai *to fry*, 229.
 fraide *Friday*, 156.
 frān *to frown*, 235.
 frats *to quarrel*.
 fre *from*, 400.
 freəm *to make a start or beginning*, 70, 283.
 frend *friend*, 192.
 frenz *friends*, 302.
 frēš *fresh*, 73, 312.
 frē *from*, 400.
 fri *free*, 187.
 friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82, 381.
 frig *coire*, 315.
 frít *fright*, 118, 261, 318.
 friut *fruit*, 239.
 friz *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.
 froēd *fraud*, 225.
 frog *frog*, 100, 315.
 frost *frost*, 100.
 froþ *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.
 frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269, 310.
 frunt *front*, 226.
 fudl *to confuse*, 283.
 fuēdž *to forge*, 223, 328.
 fuəm *foam*, 122.
 fuə(r) *before*, 400.
 fuēs *force*, 223.
 fuid *food*, 163.
 fuil *fool*, 221.
 fuit (pl. fit) *foot*, 163, 336, 337.
 ful *full*, 111.
 fullə(r) *fuller*, 111.
 fuml *to fumble*, 282.

fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.
 fus *fuss*, 174.
 fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.

ga *gave*, 283.
 gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.
 gad *to gossip*, 57.
 gāl *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, 326.
 galēk *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.
 galēp *to gallop*, 194, 243.
 galēs *gallows*, 57, 315.
 galēsəz *braces*, 254, 328.
 galn *gallon*, 194, 337.
 gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.
 gami *lame*, 263.
 gān *gown*, 235.
 gane(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298, 315.
 garit *garret*, 194, 326.
 gat (pret.) *got*, 57.
 gāt *gout*, 235.
 gavlek *crowbar*, 71, 315.
 gee *gay*, 204.
 geēd *guard*, 203.
 geēdn *garden*, 203.
 geēn *gain*, 315.
 geēn *near, direct*, 84, 315.
 geēp *to gape*, 70, 315.
 geēt *gate*, 70, 315.
 geētē(r) *garter*, 203, 326.
 geg *to gag*, 59, 315.
 gen *gang*, 59.
 gen-wēə *thoroughfare, passage*, 59.
 ges *to guess*, 206.
 gest *guest*, 315.
 get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.
 getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.
 geđe(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.
 gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.
 gēd *fit, bout*.

gādl *girdle*, 120.
 gēn *to grin*, 74, 261.
 gēs *grass*, 69, 261.
 gēsl *gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.
 gēt *great*, 185, 261, 289.
 gēts lit. *greats*, 177.
 gēþ *girth*, 306.
 gi *give*, 283.
 gidi *giddy*, 89.
 giən *against*, 400.
 gi(r) *gear*, 68.
 gift *gift*, 89, 283.
 gild *to gild*, 119.
 gilt *a young female pig*, 89, 315.
 gimlit *gimlet*, 211, 243.
 gin *given*, 79, 283.
 ginl *a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.
 gis *geese*, 147, 310.
 gium *gum*, 164.
 giv, gi *to give*, 77, 315, 372.
 gizn *to choke*, 211, 326.
 gizn *gizzard*, 211.
 God *God*, 100.
 goeki *left-handed*, 198.
 goel *gall*, 62.
 goem *heed, care, attention*, 184.
 goemles *silly, stupid*, 184.
 goit *channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.
 gol *goal*, 217, 326.
 gosəp *gossip*, 91.
 gospł *gospel*, 100.
 goud *gold*, 103, 315.
 graim *soot (on the kettle)*, 156.
 graip *to gripe*, 156.
 gran-faðə(r), gram-faðə(r) *grandfather*, 194, 299.
 grant *to grant*, 195, 326.
 gree gray, 133, 315.

greenz (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.
 grees *grace*, 204.
 greet *grate*, 204.
 greev *grave*, 70, 283.
 greez *to graze*, 70, 310.
 gridi *greedy*, 130.
 griəs *grease*, 231.
 grif *grief*, 232.
 grin *green*, 147, 315.
 grind *to grind*, 89.
 grip *grip*, 89.
 grit *to greet*, 147.
 griu *grew*, 190.
 griuil *gruel*, 239.
 grou *to grow*, 166, 250, 378.
 gruən *to groan*, 122.
 gruep *to grope*, 122.
 gruev *grove*, 122.
 gruin *snout of a pig*, 221, 268.
 gruml *to grumble*, 226, 247.
 grund *to grind*, 381.
 grund *ground*, 111, 300, 315.
 grun-sil *groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.
 grunt *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.
 grunz (pl.) *sediment*, 111, 302, 338.
 guə to go, 122, 382.
 guəd *goad*, 122.
 guən *gone*, 122.
 guə(r) *gore*, 122.
 guəst *ghost*, 122.
 guət *goat*, 122, 315.
 guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.
 guis (pl. gis) *goose*, 163, 336.
 gulit *gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.
 gust *gust*, 111.
 gute(r) *gutter*, 226.

guts *entrails, belly*, 111.
guzl *to swallow greedily*, 226.

i *I*, 350.
i in, 89, 272, 400.
í he, 155, 350.
í (pl. in) eye, 181, 315, 334.
id to hide, 177.
id I would, 250.
id heed, 147.
idn (pp.) hid, 177.
i-end corner of the eye.
iəb herb, 207.
iəd head, 179, 283.
iəd heard, 151.
iəgə(r) eager, 231.
iəgl eagle, 231.
iəkwł equal, 231.
iəl to heal, 137.
iəl eel, 131.
iəlp health, 137, 306.
iənis, iənist earnest, 74, 245.
iəp heap, 179.
iə(r) ear, 179.
iə(r) to hear, 151, 382.
iə(r) here, 154, 354, 399.
iərin herring, 68.
iərnd errand, 131.
iəst east, 179.
iəste(r) Easter, 179.
iət heat, 137.
iəp earth, 74.
iəðn heathen, 137.
iə-wig earwig, 315.
iəz ease, 231.
iəzinz the eaves of a building, 276.
if if, 89, 401.
ig mood, temper, 117, 315.
iəgoi, an exclamation of surprise or wonder.
ik to hitch, 89, 312.

il hill, 117.
il ill, 89, 343.
il heel, 147.
ilt hilt, 89.
im him, 89, 350.
iimin evening, 130, 270, 276, 283.
in in, 89, 400.
inā presently, 399.
ində(r) (occ. inðə(r)) to hinder, 89, 296.
indžn engine, 209, 247, 328.
indžoi to enjoy, 209, 244, 328.
inif (sing.) enough, 164, 245, 315, 357.
iniu (pl.) enough; 164, 245, 315, 357.
inš inch, 117, 337.
intə, intəv, intul into, 400.
inž hinge, 76, 315.
in to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.
ingeedž to engage, 204, 209, 244.
ink ink, 209, 322.
ink think, 306.
inliš English, 76, 273.
inlnd England, 76, 247.
ip hip, 117.
ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children, 117, 245.
is his, 351.
i(s)sen, i(s)sel, i(s)seln himself, 353.
it to hit, 89, 373.
it it, 89, 289, 350.
it its, 351.
i tgeet in the way.
its its, 352.
itsen, itsel, itseln itself, 353.
iðə(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.
iuk hook, 164, 312.

iuneti unity, 237, 253.
iuniən union, 237.
ius use, 237, 253.
iusfl useful, 237.
iusles useless, 237.
iuz to use, 237, 310.
ive(r) ever, 145, 283, 399.
ivri every, 145, 357.
iz his, 89, 351, 352.
iz is, 89, 310.
iz he has, he is, 310.

jād yard, 61, 315.
jāe(r) your, 190, 350.
jān yarn, 61, 315.
jarə yarrow, 57, 243, 250.
jāz, yours, 352.
jel yell, 73, 315.
jelp yelp, 73, 315.
je ye, you, 252, 350.
je(r) your, 351.
jes yes, 91, 399.
jesen, **jəsel**, **jəseln** yourself, yourselves, 353.
jesenž yourselves, 353.
jest yeast, 81, 315.
jestədə yesterday, 81, 243, 315, 399.
jestənɪt last night, 399.
jet yet, 81, 399.
ji ye, you, 155, 252, 350.
jiəd (3 feet) yard, 74, 337.
jiən to yearn, 74.
jiə(r) year, 131, 252, 337.
jild to yield, 78, 315.
jiuþ youth, 190.
joen to yawn, 80, 315.
jole yellow, 80, 243, 254, 315.
jon, jond yon, 80, 252, 354.
jondeli vacant, beside oneself.
jonde(r) yonder, 399.

juək yolk, 83, 105, 252, 315.
jur young, 111, 252.

kā cow, 171, 312.
kāe(r) dān to bend down, sit down, 172.
kaf chaff, 57, 283, 312.
kaind kind, 312.
kait kite, 175, 312.
kākumə(r) cucumber, 237, 263, 282.
kal to gossip, 57, 312.
kāl cowl, to frown, 114, 254, 315.
kan can, 57.
kan (verb) can, 57, 389.
kani knowing, skilful, nimble, 57, 245.
kanl candle, 57, 247, 266, 298, 312.
kānsł to counsel, 235.
kānt to count, 235.
kap cap, 57, 194.
kap to surprise.
kapil a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe, 194.
karit carrot, 194, 245.
kasł castle, 57, 286.
kā-slip cowslip, 117.
kat cat, 57.
kāt cart, 61, 312.
katš to catch, 383.
kātš couch, 235.
kāv to carve, 74, 283, 312.
keəd card, 203, 322.
keədž cage, 204.
keək bread of any kind, 70, 312.
keəkes body, carcase, 203, 322.
kee(r) care, 70, 312.

kees *case*, 204, 322.
kei *key*, 139, 312, 315.
keišn (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, 322.
kek *hemlock*, 312.
kemp *short coarse white hairs in wool*, 73, 312.
kenkə(r) *to rust, corrode*, 59, 197, 243.
kep *to catch (a ball)*, 278, 312.
kept *kept*, 148.
kest *to cast*, 60, 312, 381.
ketl *kettle*, 73, 247, 312.
kēd *could*, 389.
kē-gēt *kirkgate*, 90, 312, 313.
kēn (verb) *can*, 389.
kēn *currant*, 228, 259, 292.
kēnl *kernel*, 120, 312.
kēs *to curse*, 113, 310, 312.
kēsmēs *Christmas*, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kēsn *to christen*, 161, 261, 310.
kid *kid*, 89.
kil *to kill*, 77, 250, 312.
kil *to cool*, 147, 312.
kiln *kiln*, 117, 312.
kīn *keen*, 147, 312.
kindm *kingdom*, 264, 273 note, 312.
kinl *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, 117.
kinlin *firewood*, 117, 298.
kin *king*, 117.
kipk *to cough (of whooping cough)*, 89.
kip-kof *whooping cough*, 89, 312, 313.
kīp *to keep*, 147, 312.
kist *chest, box*, 89, 310.
kit *a pail*, 89, 312.

kitl *to tickle*, 89, 257, 312.
kitl *to bring forth kittens*, 312.
kitlin *kitten*.
kitšn *kitchen*, 117, 312.
kiue(r) *cure*, 238.
kn weak form of **kan** *can*, 271, 359.
kob-web *cob*, 100.
kod *cod*, 100.
koef *calf*, 62, 312.
koef *calf (of the leg)*, 62.
koel *to call*, 62, 312.
koen *corn*, 104, 312.
koenē(r) *corner*, 223.
koesē *causeway*, 225, 243, 322.
kof *cough*, 100, 319.
koil *coal*, 109, 254.
koiles *coalhouse*, 243.
koit *quoit, coit*, 216.
koit *coat*, 219, 312.
kok *cock*, 100, 312.
kokl *cockle*, 100, 312.
kolep *slice of bacon*, 100, 243.
kolə(r) *collar*, 214.
kom *came*, 169.
konsān *concern*, 207.
konséet *conceit*, 234.
koniðə(r) *to consider*, 211, 297.
konträiv *to contrive*, 229, 361, 364.
kontrééri *contrary*, 204 note, 322.
kope(r) *copper*, 100.
kos *because*, 225, 242, 246, 401.
kost *to cost*, 381.
kot *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, 289.

kotn cotton, 214.
koud cold, 64, 312.
kouk coke, cinder, 103, 312.
koul to rake, 220, 322.
kout colt, 103, 312.
krab crab, 57.
krabd angry, 57.
krabi ill-tempered, 57.
krād crowd, 171.
kraft craft, 57.
krai cry, 229.
Kraist Christ, 156.
krak to crack, 57.
krakit cricket (game), 213.
kram to cram, press close together, 57.
kramp cramp, 57.
krān crown, crown of the head, 235.
kraps the renderings of lurd, 278, 312.
kredl cradle, 60, 247.
kreev to crave, 70, 312.
krenk crank, 59.
kres cress, 73.
kriete(r) creature, 288.
krinž to cringe, 76, 312, 315.
krīp to creep, 187, 383.
kripl cripple, 117.
krisp crisp, 89.
kriu crew, 190.
kriuk crook, 164, 312.
kroœ to crow, 123, 377.
kroœ crow, 123, 312.
kroel to crawl, 63, 283.
kroft a small field, 100.
krop crop, 100.
kros across, 246.
kros cross, 100.
krudl to curdle, 111.
krudz curds, 111, 338.

kruek to croak, 122.
kruidl to shrink or cower with cold, fear, or pain, 163.
krum crumb, 111, 263.
krumpl to crumple, 111.
krust crust, 226.
kruš to crush, 226.
krutš crutch, 121, 312.
kubed cupboard, 243, 279, 280, 312.
kud cud, 97, 250, 312.
kud could, 174, 389.
kudl to embrace, 111, 247.
kued cord, 223.
kuediroi corduroy.
kuem comb, 66, 281, 312.
kuetš coach, 218.
kuəv cove, 103, 283.
kuf (kuft) cuff, 111, 283.
kuil cool, 163.
kük cook, 164, 312.
kulə(r) colour, 226.
kum to come, 111, 312, 370.
kumfet comfort, 226.
kumpni company, 226, 247.
kunin cunning, 111, 245.
kuntri country, 226.
kup cup, 111.
kupl couple, 226.
kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.
kusted custard, 226, 243.
kustm custom, 226, 247.
kut to cut, 381.
kuvə(r) to cover, 226.
kuzin, **kuzn** cousin, 226.
kwaiet quiet, 230, 322.
kwaləti quality, 202, 250, 322.
kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.

kweēt quart, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.
kweēte(r) quarter, 203, 347.
kwīn queen, 147.

-**1 will**, 397.
lā to allow, 235.
lad lad, 57.
lād loud, 171.
laf to laugh, 57, 319.
laftē(r) laughter, 57, 319.
laif life, 156.
laik like, 156.
laim lime, 156.
lain line, 156.
lais lice, 175.
lam lamb, 57, 66, 281.
lamp lamp, 194.
land land, 57.
lanloēd landlord, 299.
lāns an allowance of refreshment or money, 235, 246.
lap lap, lappet, 57.
lap to wrap up, 57, 254.
laps a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, 338.
lari last, 346.
las lass, girl, 57.
lās (pl. lais) louse, 171, 310, 336.
last last, latest, 57, 343.
lat late, 57, 254, 289, 343.
lat lath, 57, 289.
late(r) latter, later, 57, 343.
latist latest, 343.
latš latch, 312.
lađe(r) ladder, 144, 297.
lađe(r) lather, foam, froth, 71, 186, 306.
lavrēk lark, 125, 243, 312.
lēo to lay, 84, 315, 382.

leōd laid, 84, 315.
leōdi lady, 141, 245, 283.
leōdl ladle, 70.
leēk to play, 127, 312.
leēlek lilac, 229, 243, 322.
leēm lame, 70.
leēn lain, 84, 315.
leērem alarum, 195.
lees lace, 204.
leēð barn, 70, 306.
leēv barn, 306.
left (pret. and pp.) left, 143.
leg leg, 73, 315.
lein to lean, 139, 382.
leitš leech, 132, 312.
lek to leak, 88, 312.
lek leek, 186.
len to lend, 143, 268, 303, 382.
lenit linnet, 99, 212, 245.
lent, lend (pret. and pp.) lent, 143.
lenþ length, 73, 275.
len (lon) long, 59.
len to long for, 59.
lenki tall and thin.
len-setl a long bench with a high back, 59.
lenwidž language, 197, 328.
les less, 143, 343.
leš to comb the hair of the head, 59.
let to let, 134, 381.
let (pret.) let, 154.
lete(r) letter, 206.
letis lettuce, 206, 245.
leđe(r) leather, 73, 306.
levm eleven, 246.
li to tell a lie, 187, 315.
lid lid, 89.
liēd lead, 179.
liēd to lead, 137, 381.

liedə(r) tendon, 137.
 lief leaf, 179.
 lien lean, 137.
 lien to learn, 74, 382.
 liest least, 137, 343.
 liev to leave, 137, 382.
 lif soon, 187.
 lift to lift, 117.
 lig to lie down, 89, 254, 315,
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 lik to lick, 89, 312.
 lim limb, 89.
 limit limit, 211.
 linin linen, 160.
 lints lentils, 209.
 lin heather, 117, 273.
 line(r) to linger, 76.
 lip lip, 89.
 lisn listen, 117, 287.
 list list, 211.
 list to enlist, 211, 246.
 lit light, levis, 93.
 lit light, to light, 187, 381.
 litl little, 177, 343.
 litnin lightning, 150.
 lits lit. littles, 177.
 lits the lungs of animals,
 93, 318, 338.
 liuk to look, 164, 312.
 lium loom, 164, 254.
 liv to live, 89, 283.
 live(r) to deliver, 211, 246.
 live(r) liver, 89, 283.
 lodž to lodge, 214.
 loe law, 63, 315.
 loed lord, 283.
 loft loft, 100.
 loin lane, 69, 109, 254.
 loin loin, 216.
 loitš loach, 219.
 loiz to lose, 109, 310, 382.
 lok lock, 100, 312.

loks small pieces of wool
 which have been detached
 from the fleece, 100, 338.
 lon (len) long, 59.
 lop flea, 100, 278.
 loped clotted, covered with
 dirt, 100, 243.
 lopste(r) lobster, 100, 278.
 lost lost, 100.
 lot lot, 100.
 lotments allotments, 246.
 lou low, 124, 315.
 loup to leap, jump, 184, 317.
 lous loose, 184.
 luəd load, 122.
 luəf loaf, 122, 317.
 luən loan, 122.
 luensm lonely, 122, 247.
 luəp loath, 122.
 luəð to loathe, 122.
 lug to pull the hair of the
 head, 111, 315.
 lun lung, 111.
 luv love, 111.
 m them, 350.
 mad mad, 144.
 madlin a bewildered or con-
 fused person, 144.
 mai my, 156, 351.
 maiə(r) mire, 176.
 maiklskoup microscope.
 mail mile, 156, 337.
 main mine, 156, 352.
 mais mice, 175.
 mait mite, 156.
 mak to make, 71, 312, 383.
 māk mark, 61, 312.
 man (pl. men) man, 57, 336.
 manə(r) manner, 194.
 mānt to mount, 235.
 map a mop, 194.

mare marrow, 57, 243, 315.
marə to match a pattern, 194, 243.
mās (pl. *mais*) mouse, 171, 310, 336.
mat mat, 289.
māt to moult, 235, 256.
māþ mouth, 171.
mebi (lit. may be) perhaps, possibly, 65, 399.
medə meadow, 134, 243.
meə (verb) may, 65, 315, 393.
með (pret. and pp.) made, 70, 312.
meēg maw, 70, 315.
meelək trick, to play tricks upon a person.
meen main, 65, 315.
meen mane, 70.
meə(r) mare, 75.
meesn mason, 204.
meestə(r) master, 195.
meet mate, 70.
meil meal, flour, 87.
meit meat, 87.
meitš to measure, 312.
mel mullet, 206.
mel to meddle, 206.
melt to melt, 73, 381.
men men, 73.
mend, to mend, 206.
mens neatness, tidiness, 73, 312.
ment meant, 143.
meš mash, 59, 125.
mešt smashed, broken in pieces.
met met, 148.
mezə(r) measure, 206, 243, 310.
mezlz measles, 234, 338.
me (verb) may, 393.

me me, 350.
mēd (verb) night, 393.
mēki mirky, 120.
mēn man, 249.
mēn must, 392.
mēniuə(r) manure, 238, 242.
mēraine merino wool.
mēri merry, 120, 245.
mēðə(r) to murder, 120, 297.
mi my, 351.
mī me, 155, 350.
midif midwife, 160, 251.
midin dunghill, 276, 296.
midl middle, 89, 296.
mīdles troublesome, tiresome, impatient, to no purpose, 154.
miel meal, repast, 131.
miēn mean, 137.
miēn to mean, intend, 137, 382.
mig midge, 117, 315.
miks to mix, 89, 312.
mīld mild, 92, 254.
mil-deu mildew, 89.
milk milk, 77.
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mins mince, 211.
mint mint, 89.
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misen, **misel**, **miseln**, myself, 353.
mist mist, 89.
mistl cow-house, 263, 287.
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mīt to meet, 147, 289, 381.
mīt (noun) might, 93, 318.
mitš much, 89, 312, 343.
miul mule, 237.
miuld angry.

miuzik music, 237.
mizl to drizzle (of rain), 263,
 310.
mizl-tue mistletoe, 89.
moə to mow, 123, 377.
moæk maggot, 63, 306, 312.
moən morning, 104.
moəndə(r) to wander about
 without any definite aim
 in view.
moəndž mange, 196, 328.
moəndži mangy, peevish, 328.
moənin morning, 104.
moist moist, 216.
moistə(r) moisture, 216, 243,
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moit mote, 109.
moiðə(r) to ponder over, be
 anxious, 297.
molt malt, 58, 254.
moni many, 58, 245, 315,
 343, 357.
mos moss, 100.
mot, moti a mark at quoits,
 214.
moþ moth, 100.
moud mould, model, 220.
moud-wāp a mole, 103.
mud (verb) might, 393.
mūd crowded, crammed, 263.
muən to moan, 122.
muən to mourn, 113.
muənt must not, 392.
muə(r) moor, 165.
muə(r) more, 122, 343.
muəst most, 122, 343.
mūfin muffin, 112.
moid mood, 163.
muild confusion, bad temper,
 163.
muild eñ teu hard labour,
 continuous toil.

muin moon, 163, 263.
muk muck, 121, 312.
muml to mumble, 111, 263,
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mun must, 111, 263, 392.
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muni money, 226.
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munril mongrel, 226.
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musl mussel, 111, 312.
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nap nap, 57.
nare narrow, 57, 243.
nat gnat, 57, 315.
natə(r) to gnaw, nibble, 265.
natərin scolding, fault-finding
 in a small vexatious
 manner.
nati neat, tidy, dexterous (of
 old people), 265, 286.
nat-rl, nat-rə-bl natural,
 194, 247, 288.
navi canal, 247, 265.
neb bill, beak, 73, 280.
nee nay, 84, 399.

neəbe(r) neighbour, 183, 243,
 318.
neəg to gnaw, 70, 315.
neəgin, neəin tən a bout
 which is a constant source
 of annoyance and com-
 plaint.
neəkt naked, 70, 312.
neəl nail, 65, 315.
neəm name, 70.
neətə(r) nature, 204, 243,
 288.
nei to neigh, 139, 315.
nei nigh, near, 182, 318.
neid to knead, 87, 372.
neiv fist, 87, 283.
nek neck, 73, 312.
nek-ləp neck cloth, handker-
 chief, 243, 312.
nekst next, 152, 320, 343.
nen to gnaw as a pain, 59.
nen-neel corn on the foot, 59.
nest nest, 73.
net net, 73, 289.
netl nettle, 73.
nevi nephew, 73, 245.
ne no, 357.
ne(r) nor, than, 128, 401.
nēs nurse, 228.
net not, 128, 357, 399.
ni knee, 187.
nibl to nibble, 89, 257.
nīd need, 150.
nidiət idiot, 340.
nīdl needle, 130, 296.
nie(r) kidney, 151, 265.
nie(r) near 179, 343, 400.
nie(r), nivə(r) never, 283.
niere(r) nearer, 343.
niərist nearest, 343.
niəs niece, 231.
niət neat, tidy, 231.

nil to kneel, 382.
niml nimble, 89, 263, 282.
nip to move quickly, slip
 away.
nit to knit, 117, 373.
nit nit, 89, 317.
nit night, 93, 265, 318.
nītingeel nightingale, 70.
nīt-mee(r) nightmare, 70.
niu new, 190.
niu knew, 190.
niuk nook, 164, 312.
nivə(r) never, 145, 283, 399.
nīz to sneeze, 187.
nobed only, except, 286, 399,
 400.
nod nap, short sleep, 100.
noe to know, 123, 250, 377.
noep to beat, strike, 103, 278.
noəp north, 104.
noeðe(r) neither, 123, 357,
 401.
noilz (pl.) the short hairs
 taken out of wool by the
 combing machine, 265,
 338.
noiz noise, 216.
nok to knock, 100, 312.
noreišn row, disturbance,
 340.
not knot, 100.
notš notch, a run at the game
 of cricket, 100, 312.
nou no, 399.
nout naught, 123, 318, 357.
nozl to beat, thrash, 254.
nub to nudge, 280.
nue no, 122, 357.
nuəbdi nobody, 245, 247,
 280, 357.
nuəbl noble, 218.
nuən none, not, 122, 357.

nuen-keet silly foolish person.
nuetis notice, 218.
nuəz nose, 105, 310.
nuin noon, 163, 268.
num numb, 111.
numə(r) number, 226, 282.
nut nut, 111, 317.
nuvis novice, 215.
nuvl novel, 215.

óbstakl obstacle, 214, 243.
od odd, 100.
od to hold, 64, 300, 381.
od, rot it a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.
oef half, 283.
oek hawk, 63, 283.
oeked awkward, 243, 251.
oekedli awkwardly, 399.
oel all, 62, 357.
oel hall, 62.
oemend almond, 198, 255.
óeminak almanac, 198, 243, 255.
oén horn, 104.
oén own, 124, 315.
oepəþ halfpennyworth, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.
oepni halfpenny, 62, 245, 283.
oes horse, 104, 261, 310.
oeðe(r) either, 123, 243, 357, 401.
oeðe(r) order, 223, 258, 297.
ofi offal, 100.
ofld disreputable.
oft oft, often, 100, 399.
og the first year's wool of a sheep, 100, 315.
oil hole, 109, 317.
oil oil, 216.

ointment ointment, 216.
oistə(r) oyster, 216.
oke-daik small stream of iron-water, 214.
oks (pl. oksn) ox, 100, 320, 334.
ole hollow, 100, 243, 318.
oles always, 58, 243, 251, 399.
olin the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree, 100, 245, 268.
olt halt, 58.
omes, omest almost, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.
on on, of, 100, 249 note, 400.
one(r) honour, 214.
oni any, 146, 245, 315, 357.
onibodi anybody, 357.
oniwie(r) anywhere, 399.
ont aunt, 200.
op to hop, 100.
opm open, 100, 270.
o(r) or, 401.
ote(r) otter, 100.
otšed orchard, 100, 243.
ou to owe, 124, 315.
oud to hold, 64.
oud old, 64, 300.
oue-kesn overcast, gloomy (of the sky), 287.
oue(r), ovə(r) over, 283, 400.
oue(r)-welt to upset, 73.
out ought, 124, 318, 394.
out holt, 103, 289.
ovl hovel, 100.

pāe(r) power, 236.
pai pie, 229.
paik pike, 156.
paik to pick, choose, select, 229, 322.
pail pile, 156.

pain to pine, 156.
paint *pint*, 229.
paip pipe, 156.
pak pack, bundle, 57, 312.
pāk a kind of blain, 278.
pāk park, 61.
pan pan, 57.
pantri pantry, 194.
pāsn parson, 207.
pastē(r) pasture, 195, 228, 243.
pasti pasty, 204.
paþ path, 57, 306.
pāðe(r) powder, 235, 297.
peø pay, 204.
peødn pardon, 203.
peødž page, 204.
peøl pail, 65, 315.
peøl pale, 204.
peøn pain, 204.
peøn pane of glass, 204.
peønt paint, 204.
peø(r) pair, 205.
peø(r) to peel, 205.
peøs pace, 204.
peøsl parcel, 203.
peøst paste, 204.
peøstø(r) (lit. *pasture*) to feed.
peøt part, 203.
peøtnø(r) partner, 203.
peg-i-stik the handle of a pegi
 (an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs).
pei pea, 87, 278, 311.
peil up en dān to go about,
 hurry up and down.
pen pen, 73.

penøþ pennyworth, 243, 247, 251.
peni penny, 73, 245.
peš to knock about, smash,
 dash, 59, 312.
pešn passion, 197, 327.
pēs purse, 228.
pidžn pigeon, 211, 247, 328.
piék perch, to perch, 278.
pié-kok peacock, 179.
piél to appeal, 231, 246.
piø(r) pear, 75, 208, 260.
piøs peace, 231.
pig pig, 89, 315.
pigin a small water-can, 89.
pig-koit pig-sty, 109.
pik pickaxe, 211.
pikte(r) picture, 243, 288.
pil to peel, 234.
pile pillow, 117, 243.
pilinz the peels of potatoes,
 etc., 234.
pim-ruez primrose, 262, 278.
piniøn opinion, 211, 246.
piøp (pret. and pp. **pept**) to peep, 232, 383.
píš piece, 232.
pit pit, 117.
piti pity, 211.
pitš pitch, 89, 312.
piøp pith, 89.
piu pew, 237.
piue(r) pure, 238.
pius puce colour, 237.
plant plant, 195.
plat floor, ground.
pleøn plain, 204.
pleøs place, 204.
pleøstø(r) plaster, 195, 243.
pleøt plate, 204.
plenk plank, 197.
pleš to splash, 59.

pleze(r) pleasure, 206, 243, 310.
plied to plead, 231.
pliez to please, 231.
plit plight, 93, 318.
pliu plough, 164, 315.
plot plot, 100.
pluk pluck, to pluck, 111, 312.
plum plum, 174.
plumē(r) plumber, 226.
pobz (pl.) porridge; sops made of bread and milk.
poə paw, 225.
poem palm, 62, 278.
poəz to kick, 225, 278.
point point, 216.
poizn poison, 216.
poks pox, 100.
popi poppy, 110, 245.
poreəts potatoes, 286.
poridž porridge, 214, 338.
posnit saucepan, 214, 245.
pot pot, 214.
pot donək, see § 346 note.
poul pole, 129.
poutri poultry, 220, 278.
poutš to pouch, 220, 330.
prād proud, 171, 291.
praid pride, 175, 286.
prais price, 229.
praiz to lift with a lever, 229.
pratli gently, softly, 57, 245.
preə (but **pre ðə**) to pray, 204.
preət to prate, babble, 70, 204, 278.
preəz to praise, 204.
preitš to preach, 234, 330.
prentis apprentice, 206, 246.
preŋk prank, trick, 59.
prik to prick, 89, 312.

prikl prickle, 89.
prīst priest, 187.
prod to prick, goad, 100.
profit profit, 214.
prog to collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November, 278, 315.
pruiv to prove, 163.
puək pork, 322.
puək sack, 105.
pueli poorly, ill, 222.
puəni pony, 105, 218.
puə(r) poor, 222.
puəst post, 105, 218.
puəšn portion, 223.
puete(r) porter, 223.
puəzi nosegay, 218.
pulipit pulpit, 227, 245.
pūl to pull, 112.
puli pulley, 227.
pulit pullet, 227.
pulp pulp, 226.
pūltis poultice, 220, 245.
pund a pound, 111, 300, 337.
puš to push, 227.
put to put, 227, 278, 381.

raftə(r) rafter, 57.
raid to ride, 156, 361.
raip ripe, 156.
rais rice, 229.
raiət riot, 229.
rait to write, 156, 250, 361.
raiv to tear, 156, 258, 361, 364.
raiz to rise, 156, 310, 361.
ram ram, 57.
ram to thrust, press, 258.
rām room, 171, 263.
rami having a strong taste or smell, 57.
raml to ramble, 57, 282.

rānd *round*, 235.
 ransak *to ransack*, 71.
 rasl *to wrestle*, 144, 286, 310.
 rāst *rust*, 171.
 ratn *rat*, 194, 247, 269, 286.
 rebit *rivet*, 212, 245, 283.
 red (pret. and pp.) *read*, 134.
 red red, 186.
 redi *ready*, 296.
 rediš *radish*, 200, 245, 327.
 redžéste(r) *to register*, 212, 242.
 reedž *rage*, 204.
 reek *rake*, 70, 312.
 reek āt *to ramble about*.
 reel *rail*, 315.
 reen *rain*, 84, 315.
 reen-bou *rain-bow*, 102.
 rees *race*, 129.
 reet *rate*, 204.
 reeðe(r) *rather*, 70, 306.
 reg *rag*, 59, 315.
 reg-le(r) *regular*, 247.
 reik *to reach*, 138, 312, 383.
 reit *right*, 86, 258, 318.
 reck *to reckon*, 73, 247.
 rents *to rinse*, 212.
 ren (pret.) *rang*, 59, 367.
 ren *wrong*, 59, 250.
 renk *rank*, 59, 197, 322.
 renl *to pull the hair of the head*, 59.
 rest, rest, remnant, 73.
 res *rash*, 59, 312.
 retš *wretch*, 73.
 rib *rib*, 89.
 rid *rid*, 77.
 rid *to read*, 130, 381.
 rid *reed*, 187.
 ridl *riddle*, 136, 311.
 ridl *sieve*, 89, 257.
 ridn *ridden*, 89, 296.

riel *real*, 231.
 rięp *to reap*, 82.
 rię(r) *to rear*, 137.
 rięp *wreath*, 137.
 rięzn *reason*, 231.
 rifiuz *to refuse*, 237.
 rift *to belch, eructate*, 89, 283.
 rig *back*, 117, 315.
 rigin *ridge of a house*, 117, 315.
 rik *reek, smoke*, 150 note, 312.
 rikriut *to recruit*, 239.
 rikuve(r) *to recover*, 226.
 ril *reel*, 187.
 rim *rim*, 89.
 rind *rind*, 89.
 rin *to ring*, 89, 367, 368.
 rin *to wring*, 89, 367.
 rin *ring*, 317.
 rinkl *wrinkle*, 89.
 risiet *receipt, recipe*, 231.
 risiev *to receive*, 231.
 rist *wrist*, 89.
 rit *wright*, 118, 318.
 ritn *written*, 89.
 riu *to rue*, 190, 250, 382.
 ríubub *rhubarb*, 239, 243.
 riuin *ruin*, 239.
 riuk *rook*, 164, 317.
 riume(r) *rumour*, 239.
 rive(r) *river*, 211.
 rizd *rancid (of bacon)*, 258, 310.
 rizn *risen*, 89, 310.
 Robisn *Robinson*, 267.
 roe *raw*, 180.
 roet *to bray*, 184.
 roid *clearing (of a wood)*, 109, 300.
 rok *rock*, 100, 214.
 rost *to roast*, 217.
 rot *to rot*, 100.

roul to roll, 220.
rout wrought, 101, 318.
rubiš rubbish, 226.
rudi ruddy, 111, 245, 315.
ruēb robe, 218.
ruēd road, 122.
ruēg rogue, 218.
ruēp rope, 122.
rue(r) to roar, 122.
ruez rose, 105, 310.
ruf rough, 174, 319.
ruid rood, 163.
ruif roof, 163, 283.
ruit root, 163.
run to run, 367, 368.
runin running, 245, 276.
run wrung, 111.
rust rest, repose, 310.
ruš rush, 97.

s shall, 256, 312, 391.
s us, 350.
sā a drain, sough, 310, 315.
sā sow, 114, 315.
sad sad, 57.
sadl saddle, 71, 296.
sädžn sergeant, 207, 292.
sāe(r) sour, 172.
said side, 156.
saieti society, 246.
sail to strain through a sieve, 156, 315.
sailm asylum, 229, 246.
sain sign, 229.
saip to ooze or drain out slowly, 156.
saið scythe, 156, 306, 315.
saizez assizes, 229, 246.
sāk to suck, 171, 310, 312.
sakles simple, silly, 57, 243.
sal shall, 57, 312, 391.
sale sallow, 57, 243.

saləri celery, 210.
salit salad, 194, 245.
sāmən sermon, 207.
sam up to pick up, gather together, 57, 263, 310.
sand sand, 57.
sānd sound, noise, 235.
sant saint, 204, 249.
sānt shall not, 256, 391.
sap sap, 57.
sare (sāv) to serve, 207, 243, 258.
sat sat, 57.
satl to settle, 57, 257.
sāp south, 171.
sāvis service, 207.
sāvnt servant, 207, 247, 259.
sed said, 134, 315.
see to say, 84, 315, 382.
seef safe, 204.
seeg a saw, 70, 315.
seek sake, 70, 312.
seekrid sacred, 204.
seel sail, 84, 315.
seel sale, 70.
seem lard, 204, 310.
seem same, 70.
seent (sant) saint, 204.
seev to save, 204.
seg to distend, 59, 315.
seg sedge, 73, 315.
sek sack, 73, 312.
seki second, 346.
seknd second, 344.
sel (sen) self, 73, 283.
sel to sell, 73, 382.
seldn seldom, 73, 247, 269.
self self, 353.
sen (sel) self, 73, 283.
send to send, 73, 381.
sens sense, 206.
sent sent, 73.

senz *sends*, 302
sen (*soo*) *song*, 59.
sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.
senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.
ses *assessment, to assess, tax*,
 206, 246.
seš *sash*, 197.
set to set, 73, 310, 381.
setədə *Saturday*, 134.
seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.
sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.
sevnt *seventh*, 344.
sevnti *seventy*, 344.
sevntin *seventeen*, 344.
sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.
sevntit *seventieth*, 344.
sez *sayest, says*, 134.
se so, 399.
səd *should*, 256, 312, 391.
seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.
sə ðə (lit. *see thou*) *look!* 192.
sī *to see*, 187, 374.
sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.
sī *to stretch*, 310.
sīd *seed*, 130.
sie sea, 137.
siékrit *secret*, 231.
siém *seam*, 179.
siénə *senna*, 206, 243.
siès *to cease*, 231.
siet *seat*, 137.
sięz *to seize*, 382.
sięzn *season*, 231.
sift *to sift*, 89, 283.
sīk *to seek*, 147, 383.
sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.
siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.
siks-peneþ *sixpenny worth*,
 251.
sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.
siksti *sixty*, 344.
sikstīn *sixteen*, 150, 344.
sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.
siksttit *sixtieth*, 344.
sil *sill*, 117.
sili *silly*, 136, 245.
silk *silk*, 89.
silve(r) *silver*, 77.
sīm *to seem*, 147.
simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.
sīmin-dlas *a looking-glass, mirror*.
simpl *simple*, 348.
sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399,
 400.
sīn *seen*, 150.
sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266,
 300, 310.
sində(r) *cinder*, 89.
sinž *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.
sin *to sing*, 89, 367.
sīnk *to sink*, 89, 367.
sīnl *single*, 211, 247, 273.
siste(r) *sister*, 77.
sit *to sit*, 89, 373.
sit *sight*, 93, 318.
sits *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312,
 357.
sīð *to seethe*, 187.
siðəz *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.
siu *sowed*, 190.
siu *to sue*, 239.
siuəli *surely*, 240, 242, 399.
siuə(r) *sure*, 240, 310.
siugə(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.
siuit *suet*, 239.
siut *suit*, 237.
siv *sieve*, 89, 283.
skab *scab*, 57, 312.
skāə(r) *to scour*.
skafl *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.
skaflin *scaffolding*, 194, 301,
 322.
skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

skai sky, 175, 312.
skeələt scarlet, 203, 322.
skeəlz scales, 70, 204, 312.
skelp to beat, flog, 73, 312.
skep a large wicker basket
for holding spinning bob-
bins, 73, 312.
skēf scurf, 113, 312.
skift to shift, remove, 89, 312.
skil skill, 89, 312.
skin skin, 89, 312.
skoud to scald, 199, 322.
skoup scoop, 168, 312.
skraml scramble, 57, 312.
skrat to scratch, 57, 312, 381.
skriptə(r) scripture, 211.
skreep to scrape, 70, 312.
skriəm to scream, 312.
skrik to shriek, 158, 312.
skuə(r) score, 337.
skuft the nape of the neck,
111, 312.
skuil school, 163, 312.
skul skull (of the head), 111,
312.
skute(r) to spill, 111, 243,
312.
sl shall, 312, 391.
slaftə(r) to slaughter, 57,
319.
slaid to slide, 156, 361.
slaim slime, 156.
slaip to take away the skin
or outside covering, 156.
slak slack, 57.
slām slumber, 171.
slāt to bedabble, 289.
slate(r) to spill, 310.
slave(r) slaver, 57.
slee to slay, 65, 375.
sleən slain, 65, 315.
slek small coal, 73, 312.
slek to extinguish a fire, etc.,
with water, 73, 312.
slēr (pret.) slung, 59.
slēnk (pret.) slunk, 59, 367.
slept slept, 134.
slī sly, 147, 315.
slidn (pp.) slid, 89, 247.
slin to sling, 76, 367, 368.
slink to slink, 89, 367.
slink a sneak.
slip to slip, 89.
slip to sleep, 130, 383.
slipi slippery, 89, 245.
slit to slit, 373.
slitn (pp.) slit, 89.
sliu slew, 164, 315.
slīv sleeve, 150.
sloə slow, 123, 250.
slop the leg of a pair of
trousers, 100.
slot bolt of a door, 100.
sluf slough, 169, 315.
slukn slunk, 274, 368.
slumēk a dirty, untidy per-
son, 312.
slumē(r) slumber, 243, 282.
slun slung, 111.
smait to smite, 156.
smāt smart, 74.
smel to smell, 73, 382.
smelt to smelt, 73.
smeš smash, 59.
smiə(r) to smear, 75.
smitl to infect, 89, 247.
smitn smitten, 89.
smiþ smith, 89, 306.
smiði smithy, 89, 306.
smivi smithy, 306.
smoəl small, 62.
smok smock, 100.
smue(r) to smother, suffocate,
104, 260.

smuið smooth, 163, 306, 310.
 smūk to smoke, 106.
 snaip snipe, 156.
 sneek snake, 70, 312.
 sneel snail, 65, 315.
 snee(r) snare, 70.
 snek the latch of a door, 73,
 312.
 snēt to sneeze, giggle, 113.
 sniék to sneak, 162.
 snift to sniff, scent, 117.
 snig to take hastily.
 snik to cut.
 snikit a small passage, 245,
 310, 312.
 sniu it snowed, 190.
 sníz to sneeze, 187.
 snod smooth, even, 100, 306.
 snodn to make smooth, 100,
 306.
 snoe snow, to snow, 123, 250,
 377.
 snot snot, 100.
 sod sod, 100.
 sodnd saturated, wet through,
 100.
 soe (pret.) saw, 63, 318.
 soe to sow, 123, 377.
 soes sauce, 225.
 soev salve, 62.
 soft soft, 169.
 soil soil, ground, 109, 216.
 soil sole, 109.
 sok sock, 100.
 solt salt, 58.
 son (sen) song, 59.
 sore sorrow, 100, 243, 258,
 315.
 sori sorry, 125, 245.
 soðe(r) solder, 214, 297.
 soudže(r) soldier, 220, 328.
 soul soul, 123.

sout sought, 167, 318.
 spaie(r) spire, 157.
 spak (pret.) spoke, 57.
 spák spark, 61.
 span (pret.) span, 57.
 span to span, 57.
 spare sparrow, 57, 243, 250.
 spat (pret.) spat, 144.
 spatl spittle, 125.
 speed spade, 70, 278.
 speen to wean, 70, 268, 278.
 spee(r) to spare, 70.
 speik to speak, 87, 310, 312,
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 speits speech, 132, 312.
 spek speck, 73, 312.
 spektéklz spectacles, 206,
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 spel to spell, 382.
 spend to spend, 73, 381.
 spenk to beat, hit, 59, 312.
 spē(r) spur, 104.
 spérinz banns of marriage,
 120, 245, 338.
 spérít spirit, 213, 245.
 spie(r) spear, 75.
 spil to spill, 89, 382.
 spin to spin, 89, 367.
 spinl spindle, 89, 247, 266,
 298.
 spit to spit, 89, 373.
 spiték spigot, 89, 243, 310.
 spiu to spew, 159, 250.
 split to split, 373.
 spoil to spoil, 216, 382.
 spokn spoken, 100, 247, 271.
 spot spot, 100.
 sprát to sprout, 171.
 spreid to spread, 139, 372.
 spren (pret.) sprang, 59.
 sprin to spring, 89, 367.
 sprun (pp.) sprung, 111.

spuin spoon, 163.
spun spun, 111.
st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.
stāe(r) star, 74.
staf staff, 57.
stak (pret.) stuck, 57.
stāk very, quite, 312.
stāk mad very angry, 61.
stākn to grow stiff, stiffen, 61, 271.
stamp to stamp, 57.
stand to stand, 57, 375.
stapl staple, 71, 196.
stāt stout, 235.
stati statue, 245.
stāv to starve, 74, 283.
stedi steady, 310.
steobl stable, 204.
steek stake, 70, 84, 312.
steel (pret.) stole, 70.
steə(r) to stare, 70.
steovz staves, 70.
steez stairs, 141.
stege(r) to stagger, 59.
steil to steal, 87, 369.
steil the handle of a pot or jug, 87.
steim to bespeak, 87, 283, 310.
stem stem, 73.
ster (pret.) stung, 59.
stenk (pret.) stunk, 59.
step step, 73.
step-faðe(r) step-father, 192.
stepsez steps, 338.
stē(r) to stir, 120.
stērek heifer, 91, 248.
stērep stirrup, 162, 243, 315.
sti sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.
sti sty, 125.
sti stile, 315.
stiæd e instead of, 400.
stiæm steam, 179.
stiæp steep, 179.
stiæ(r) to steer, 151.
stif stiff, 160.
stik stick, 89.
stik to stick, 89, 373.
stil still, 89.
stil steel, 150.
stil stile, 94, 315.
stint to stint, 117.
stin to sting, 89, 367.
stink to stink, 89, 367.
stipl steeple, 150.
stits to stitch, 89, 312.
stiupid stupid, 237.
stoek stalk, stem, 62.
stoel stall, 62.
stoæleisn satiation.
stoem storm, 104.
stok stock, 100.
stop to stop, 100.
stou to stow, 166.
stoun stolen, 103.
strайд to stride, 156, 361.
straik to strike, 156, 361, 363.
straiv to strive, 229, 361, 364.
streendž strange, 204.
streit straight, 86, 318.
strenþ strength, 73, 275.
stren (stron) strong, 59.
stretš to stretch, 73, 312.
streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.
striæ straw, 179, 310.
striæk streak, stripe, 98.
striæm stream, 179.
strikn stricken, 89.
strip string, 76.
strip to string, 367.
strip to strip, 150 note.
strit street, 130.

struēk *to stroke*, 122.
 struēk *half a bushel*, 122.
 stubi *short and stiff*, 111.
 stubl *stubble*, 121.
 stuēn *stone*, 122.
 stuēn *stone (14 pounds)*, 337.
 stuēni, see § 346 note.
 stuēri *story*, 224.
 stuēv *stove*, 105, 283.
 stuf *stuff*, 226.
 stuid *stood*, 163.
 stuil *stool*, 163.
 stukn (pp.) *stunk*, 368.
 stump *stump*, 111.
 stun *to stun*, 111.
 sturn (pp.) *stung*, 111.
 stūp *a post*, 106, 256.
 stut *to stutter, stammer*,
 111.
 sud *should*, 103, 256, 312,
 391.
 sudn *sudden*, 226.
 sue so, 122, 399.
 suēd (swēd) *sword*, 74, 250.
 suēk *to soak*, 105, 312.
 suēp *a little tea or beer*, 105.
 suēp *soap*, 122.
 sue(r) *sore*, 122.
 sufē(r) *to suffer*, 226.
 suf-oil *manhole of a drain*,
 315.
 suin *soon*, 163, 399.
 suit *soot*, 163, 289.
 sukn (pp.) *sunk*, 111, 247,
 368.
 sūl *shovel*, 283.
 sum *some*, 111, 357.
 sum-ā *somehow*.
 sumdi *somebody*, 247, 281,
 357.
 sumēn *to summon*, 226.
 sumē(r) *summer*, 111.

sumēt *something, anything*,
 111, 243, 251, 257.
 sump *a puddle or dirty pool
of water*, 111, 250.
 sumwiē(r) *somewhere*, 399.
 sun *son*, 111.
 sun *sun*, 111.
 sundē *Sunday*, 111, 243.
 suns *sung*, 111.
 sup *to drink*, sup, 174.
 supē(r) *supper*, 226.
 swaim *to climb up a tree or
pole*, 156.
 swaip *to sweep off, remove
hastily*, 156.
 swām *swarm*, 61.
 swāp *the skin of bacon*, 61,
 306, 310.
 swāpi *swarthy*, 61.
 sweep *the handle of a
machine*, 70, 250, 310.
 swel *to swell*, 73, 382.
 swelt *to faint, be overpowered
by heat*, 73.
 swen (pret.) *swung*, 59.
 swenki *small beer*, 59.
 swets *a small sample of
cloth, cotton, etc.*, 60, 312.
 swēd (suēd) *sword*, 74.
 swiel *to gutter (of a candle)*,
 131, 254.
 swiē(r) *to swear*, 75, 369,
 371.
 swiēt *to sweat*, 137, 250, 381.
 swift *swift*, 89.
 swil *to rinse, wash out*, 89.
 swilekē(r) *a blow*.
 swilinz *thin liquid food for
pigs*, 89, 245.
 swim *to swim*, 89, 367.
 swin *to swing*, 89, 367.
 swip *to sweep*, 129, 383.

swit sweet, 147.
swoen sworn, 104.
swolə swallow, 58, 243, 250.
swolə to swallow, 80, 243,
315.
swom swam, 58.
swon swan, 58.
swop to exchange, barter, 58.
swum (pp.) swum, 111.
swun (pp.) swung, 111.

šabi shabby, 245.
šadə shadow, 57, 243.
šāe(r) shower, 172.
šaft shaft, 57.
šain to shine, 156, 361, 363.
šait cacare, 156, 312, 361.
šaiv slice, 156, 312.
šak to shake, 71, 312, 376.
šakl shackle, 71, 312.
šale shallow, 57, 243.
šap shape, 57, 312, 383.
šap sharp, 61.
šeg shag, 59, 315.
šeod shade, 70, 312.
šeem shame, 70, 312.
še(r) share, 70, 312.
šeəv to shave, 70, 283, 382.
šel shell, 73, 312.
šelf shelf, 73, 312.
šenk shank, 59.
šeped shepherd, 134, 243.
šepste(r) starling, 134.
šeū to show, 180, 382.
še she, 350.
šot shirt, 120.
šief sheaf, 179.
še(r) to shear, 75, 312, 369.
šeø sheath, 137.
ſift chemise, 89.
ſil to shell peas, etc., 77, 312.
ſild shield, 78.

ſilin shilling, 89, 245, 337.
ſimi chemise, 209, 245, 311.
ſin shin, 89, 312.
ſip ship, 89, 312.
ſip sheep, 130, 337.
ſit sheet, 150.
ſiuk shook, 164, 312.
ſod shod, 169.
ſoel shawl.
ſoen shorn, 104.
ſoet short, 104.
ſop shop, 100, 312.
ſot shot, 100, 312.
ſotn (pp.) shot, 100.
ſrād shroud, 171.
ſrenk shrank, 312.
ſrenk (pret.) shrunk, 59.
ſrimp shrimp, 89, 312.
ſrink to shrink, 89, 312, 367.
ſrukñ (pp.) shrunk, 111, 274,
368.
ſū she, 191, 310, 350.
ſū (pl. ſuin) shoe, 164, 334.
ſū to shoe, 382.
ſuin shoes, 163.
ſuit to shoot, 191, 381.
ſūl shovel, 106.
ſūldə(r) (**ſūðə(r)**) shoulder,
112.
ſun to shun, 111.
ſut to shut, 121, 312, 381.
ſutə(r) to fall.
ſutl shuttle, 121.
ſuðə(r) to shudder, 111, 243,
297, 312.
ſūðə(r) (**ſūldə(r)**) shoulder,
112.
ſuv to shove, 174, 283, 312.
ſwie(r) to swear, 75.

t the, 306, 341.
t it, 350.

tă *thou*, 350.
 tād *towards*.
 tādz *towards*, 61, 243, 251.
 tāe(r) *tar*, 75.
 tāe(r) *tower*, 236.
 taid *feast time*, 156, 285.
 taidin *a present from the feast*, 156.
 taik *a low fellow*, 156.
 tă-il (*also tail*) *towel*, 235.
 taim *time*, 156.
 tairēn *tyrant*, 293.
 tais *to entice*, 229, 246.
 tait *soon*, 156.
 tak *to take*, 71, 312, 375.
 tale *tallow*, 57, 243, 315.
 tali *to agree, be right*, 194, 245.
 tan *to tan*, 57.
 tān *town*, 171.
 tap *tap*, 57.
 tarie(r) *terrier dog*, 208, 243.
 tate(r) *tatter*, 57.
 teebl *table*, 204.
 teel *tail*, 65, 315.
 teel *tale*, 70, 254.
 teelə(r), teelje(r) *tailor*, 204.
 teem *tame*, 70, 285.
 teen *taken*, 70, 312.
 teest *taste*, 204.
 teestril *rascal, good-for-nothing*.
 teitš *to teach*, 138, 312, 383.
 tel *to tell*, 73, 382.
 tem *poured out*, 148.
 tem·ful *brimful*, 148.
 temz *a coarse hair sieve*, 73, 285, 310.
 ten *ten*, 192, 344.
 tent *tenth*, 309, 344.
 ten *a sting, to sting*, 59.
 tenz *tongs*, 59, 273, 338.
 teu *to work zealously*, 180, 285.
 tē, tēv *to*, 283, 400.
 tē *thou*, 306, 350.
 tēd *turd*, 120.
 tē-dee *to-day*, 399.
 tēf *turf*, 113, 283.
 tē-geðe(r) *together*, 60, 297.
 tē-moēn *to-morrow*, 104, 242, 399.
 tē-moēn-tnīt *to-morrow (the) night*, 399.
 tēn *bout, turn, to turn*, 113, 228.
 tēnēp *turnip*, 228, 243.
 tē-nīt *to-night*, 399.
 tī *to tie*, 150.
 tie *tea*, 231.
 tiēm *team*, 179.
 tiez *to tease*, 137.
 tift *condition, state, order*, 211.
 tik *tick*, 89, 312.
 til *to till*, 89.
 til *tile*, 94, 315.
 tīm *to pour out*, 147, 381.
 tin *tin*, 89.
 tit (titi) *breastmilk*, 89.
 tīt *tight*, 93, 318.
 tīp *teeth*, 147.
 tiu *too, also*, 164, 399.
 tiuk *took*, 164, 312.
 tiuzdē *Tuesday*, 159.
 tlād *cloud*, 171, 312.
 tlāk *clerk*, 207, 323.
 tlam *to famish*, 57, 312.
 tlap *clap*, 57.
 tlap *to place, put down*.
 tlāt *clout*, 171, 312.
 tlate(r) *to clatter*, 57.
 tleē *clay*, 315.
 tleēm *to claim*, 204, 323.

tleg to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, *clog*, 59, 312.
tlegi sticky, dirty (*of roads*), stopped up with dirt, 59.
tlen (pret.) *clung*, 59.
tlenk to beat, *flog*, 59, 312.
tlets brood of chickens, 73, 312.
tlien clean, 137, 312.
tliə(r) clear, 233, 312.
tliet coltsfoot, 312.
tlik to seize, snatch, catch hold of, 117, 312.
tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.
tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.
tlip to clip, 89, 117, 312.
tliu a ball of string or worsted, 96, 190, 312.
tliv to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.
tloe claw, 63, 250, 312.
tloek to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.
tlog a shoe with wooden soles, 100.
tlois close, narrow, 219.
tlois a field, 109.
tloiz to close, 219.
tlok the common black beetle, 100.
tlok to cluck, 100, 312.
tlomp to tread heavily, 312.
tlot clot, 100.
tlov^m cloven, 100.
tluek cloak, 218, 312.
tluep cloth, 122, 312.
tlued to clothe, 122, 382.
tluevə(r) clover, 122, 312.
tluez clothes, 122, 307, 310.
tlun (pp.) *clung*, 111.
tluste(r) cluster, 111, 286.
tluðə(r) to get closely together, 297.
toe a marble of any kind, 285.
toek to talk, 62, 312.
toen torn, 104.
toez marbles, 346.
tof tough, 169, 319.
toidi very small, 109, 285.
toist to toast, 219, 289.
top top, 100.
topin the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.
topl to fall over, 100.
tot a small beer glass, 100.
toul toll, 103.
tout taught, 140, 318.
trai to try, 229.
traifi trifle, 229.
trä-il trowel, 235.
trāns to beat, *flog*, 235.
trap trap, 57.
träst to trust, 171, 310.
treel to drag, 204.
treen train, 204.
treid to tread, 87, 372.
treml to tremble, 206, 263, 282.
trešin at en in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.
treze(r) treasure, 206, 243, 310.
tri tree, 187.
tribl treble, threefold, 209, 348.
trim to trim, 117.
triët treat, to treat, 231, 381.
triëtl treacle, 231, 323.
triu true, 190, 250.
triuþ truth, 190.
trodn trodden, 100.

trof *trough*, 100, 315.
 trolēp *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.
 trons *trance* 200.
 trubl *trouble*, 226.
 trunl *trundle*, 121.
 trunk *trunk*, 226.
 trūzəz *trousers*, 235, 338.
 tṣaid *to chide*, 312.
 tṣap *chap*, 186, 312.
 tṣapil, tṣapl *chapel*, 194, 330.
 tṣavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.
 tṣeədž *charge*, 203, 330.
 tṣeəf *to chafe*, 204.
 tṣeəmə(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.
 tṣeəndž *change*, 204, 328.
 tṣee(r) *chair*, 205.
 tṣeltə(r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.
 tṣeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.
 tṣerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.
 tṣeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.
 tṣetš *church*, 90, 312.
 tṣienə *chinaware*, 229.
 tṣiep *cheap*, 179, 312.
 tṣiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.
 tṣik *cheek*, 181, 312.
 tṣikin *chicken*, 89, 312.
 tṣilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.
 tṣimli *chimney*, 211, 330.
 tṣin *chin*, 89, 312.
 tṣiuз *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.
 tṣiuз-wot *whatever*, 357.
 tṣiz *cheese*, 130, 312.
 tṣoek *chalk*, 62, 312.
 tṣois *choice*, 216, 330.
 tṣons *chance*, 200, 330.
 tṣont *chant*, 200, 330.

tṣoul see § 312.
 tṣozn *chosen*, 100, 247.
 tṣuək *to choke*, 105, 312.
 tṣuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.
 tṣuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.
 tub *tub*, 111.
 tuə *toe*, 122.
 tuəd *toad*, 122.
 tuəkn̩ *token*, 122, 247.
 tuən (*lit. the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.
 tug ən teu (*words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis*) *to work hard and strive*.
 tuil *tool*, 163.
 tuiþ (pl. tīþ) *tooth*, 163, 336.
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.
 tun *tongue*, 111.
 tup *a ram*, 111.
 tupms *twopence*, 349.
 tusk *tusk*, 111.
 tutš *to touch*, 226.
 tūþri (*lit. two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.
 tuðe(r) *the other*, 169.
 twain *twine*, 156.
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.
 twenty *twenty*, 73, 344.
 twentieth *twentieth*, 344.
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.

twilt *quilt*, 211, 254, 324.
twilt *to beat, thrash*, 324.
twin, twin, 89.
twīn *between*, 246, 400.
twinkl *to twinkle*, 89, 312.
twist *twist*, 89.
twot *pudendum fem.*, 250.

þak *thatch*, 57, 306, 312.
þazn *thousand*, 171, 247, 301,
 302, 310, 344.
þaznt *thousandth*, 344.
þēd *third*, 90, 261, 344.
þēdi *third*, 346.
þenk *to thank*, 59.
þēti *thirty*, 90, 245, 344.
þētīn *thirteen*, 344.
þētīnt *thirteenth*, 344.
þētit *thirtieth*, 344.
þēzde *Thursday*, 172.
þī *thigh*, 187, 318.
þibl *a smooth round stick
used to stir porridge with.*
þif *thief*, 187, 283.
þik *thick, friendly, in love
with*, 89, 312.
þiml *thimble*, 177, 247,
 282.
þin *thin*, 117.
þin *thing*, 86, 273.
þink *to think*, 76, 273, 306,
 312, 383.
þisl *thistle*, 89.
þoe *to thaw*, 123, 377.
þoen *thorn*, 104.
þoil *to give ungrudgingly*,
 109, 306.
þout *thought*, 167, 318.
þraiv *to thrive*, 156, 283, 306,
 361.
þrast (pret.) *thrust*, 57.
þren *busy, throng*, 59.

þrepm̄s *threepence*, 192, 270,
 349.
þres *to thresh*, 73.
þresld *threshold*, 73.
þre *through, from*, 400.
þri *three*, 187, 344.
þribl *threefold*, 209, 348.
þrid *thread*, 130.
þriep *to dispute, contradict*,
 179, 306.
þriētn *to threaten*, 179.
þrif *through*, 319.
þrift *thrift*, 89.
þrift (þriu) *through, from,
on account of*, 116.
þriu *threw*, 190.
þriu (þrift) *through, from, on
account of*, 116, 319.
þroē *to throw*, 123, 377.
þroit *throat*, 109.
þrosl *thrush*, 100, 287, 310.
þrotl *to press on the wind-
pipe, choke*, 100.
þrusn (pp.) *thrust*, 287.
þrust *to thrust*, 178, 367, 368.
þum *thumb*, 174.
þunē(r) *thunder*, 111, 243,
 266, 298.

ðā *thou*, 171, 306, 350.
ðai *thy*, 155, 351.
ðain *thine*, 156, 352.
ðat (demon. pr. and conj.)
that, 57, 306, 354. Cp.
 also 399.
ðaz *thou hast*, 310, 395.
ðe *they*, 350.
ðee *they*, 84, 350.
ðeo(r) *their*, 84, 351.
ðeez *theirs*, 352.
ðem (demon. and pers. pr.)
them, those, 306, 350, 354.

ðen *then*, 108, 306.
 ðe *the*, 241.
 ðe *thee*, 350.
 ðe *they*, 350.
 ðe(r) *their*, 351.
 ðe(r) *there*, 399.
 ðesen, ðesel, ðeseln, ðesenz
 themselves, 353.
 ði *thy*, 306, 551.
 ði *thee*, 155, 350.
 ðie(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,
 399.
 ðiez *these*, 98, 354.
 ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.
 ðisen, ðisel, ðiseln *thyself*,
 353.
 ðoe *although*, 401.

 ue *who*, 122, 250, 355.
 ued *hoard*, 104.
 u(e)-ivə(r) *whoever*, 357.
 uék *oak*, 122.
 uél *whole*, 122, 317.
 ueli *holy*, 122, 245.
 uem *home*, 122.
 uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.
 uep *hope*, 105.
 ue(r) *oar*, 122.
 ue(r) *haar*, 122.
 ues(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.
 uets *oats*, 122.
 uep *oath*, 122.
 uez *whose*, 355.
 uf *displeasure, an offended*
 manner, rage, 315.
 ug *to carry*, 111, 315.
 ugli *ugly*, 111.
 ugo *hip*, 111, 247, 271.
 uid *hood*, 163.
 uif *hoof*, 163, 283.
 uin *to harass, treat budly*,
 163.

ulet *owl*, 174, 243.
 ulz *bean-swads*, 111.
 umbugz *sweets*.
 uml *humble*, 226, 247, 263,
 282.
 umpaiə(r) *umpire*, 230.
 undēd *hundred*, 111, 243,
 299, 344.
 undē(r) *under*, 111, 400.
 undēt *hundredth*, 299, 344.
 uni *honey*, 111.
 uniēn *onion*, 226.
 uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.
 unsiuə(r) *uncertain*, 240,
 243.
 unt *to hunt*, 111.
 unə(r) *hunger*, 111, 243, 273.
 unkł *uncle*, 226.
 up *up*, 174, 400.
 upodn *upholden*.
 up-reit *upright*.
 ut *hot*, 126, 317.
 uðə(r) *other*, 169, 357.
 uðə(r) *udder*, 174, 297.
 uvm *oven*, 107, 270.
 uz *us*, 174, 310, 350.
 uzbn *husband*, 174, 301, 302,
 310.

-v *have*, 395.
 vā *vow*, 235.
 vaiələt *violet*, 230.
 vale *value*, 194, 243.
 vali *valley*, 194, 245.
 vāment *vermin*, 207, 294.
 vāniš *varnish*, 207, 327.
 vantidž *advantage*, 246.
 vari *very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,
 399.
 veen *vein*, 204.
 vente(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.
 vesl *vessel*, 206.

viel *veal*, 231, 250.
viu *view*, 237, 253.
vois *voice*, 216, 250.
voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*, 216, 250, 297.

wa *why*, 249.
wād *ward*, 61.
wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.
wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.
waid *wide*, 156.
waie(r) *wire*, 157.
waif *wife*, 156, 283.
wail *while, time*, 156.
wain *wine*, 156.
waip *to wipe*, 156, 250.
wait *white*, 156.
wait ali, see § 346 note.
waiz *wise*, 156.
wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.
wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.
wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250, 259, 312.
wākes *union, workhouse*, 243.
walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.
wām *warm*, 61.
wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.
wān *to warn*, 61.
wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.
wāp *warp*, 61.
warend *to warrant*, 202, 250, 291.
wāst *worst*, 343.
wāt *wart*, 61.
wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305, 313.
web *web*, 73, 280.
wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.
wednzdē *Wednesday*, 170.
wedž *wedge*, 73.
wēe *way*, 84, 315.

weəd *to wade*, 70, 250.
weədž *wage*, 250.
week *weak*, 127.
weel *whale*, 70.
ween *to wane*, 70.
weə(r) *to spend or lay out money*, 70, 250.
weest *waste*, 149.
weestə(r) *a silly, stupid fellow*.
weet *to wait*, 204, 250.
weev *wave*, 70, 133.
weevə(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.
weft *weft*, 73, 283.
weg *to wag*, 59, 315.
wego *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.
wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.
weik *the wick of a lamp or candle*, 87, 312.
weit *weight*, 93, 318.
weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.
wel (noun) *well*, 73.
wel (adv.) *well*, 399.
welp *whelp*, 73.
wen *when*, 108, 317.
went, *went*, 73.
wen *thong*, 59, 250, 273, 306.
wesp *wasp*, 60.
west *west*, 73.
weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.
wešes *washhouse*, 243.
wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.
wetstn *whetstone*, 73.
weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.
weðe(r) *whether*, 60.
weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*, 73, 306.
wə *we*, 350.
wəd *would*, 256, 397.
wēd *word*, 104.

wēk to work, 120, 312, 383.
 wēl to whirl, 90.
 wēld world, 104.
 wēm worm, 120.
 we(r) our, 351.
 we(r) was, were, 396.
 weri to worry, 120, 245, 315.
 wesen, wesel, weseln, wesen
 ourselves, 353.
 wēsit worsted, 305.
 wēþ worth, 74, 306.
 wi with, 89, 307, 400.
 wi we, 155, 350.
 wið weed, 187.
 wide widow, widower, 89,
 243, 250, 296.
 wiənt will not, 256, 397.
 wiəpm weapon, 131, 247,
 270.
 wiə(r) to wear, 75, 369, 371.
 wiə(r) where, 131, 317.
 wiəri weary, 149.
 wiət wheat, 137, 317.
 wiez to wheeze, 131.
 wik quick, alive, 89, 250,
 312.
 wik week, 89, 337.
 wil (adv.) well, 79, 399.
 wil wheel, 187, 250.
 wil will, 89, 397.
 wild to wield, 78.
 wild wild, 92, 254.
 wile willow, 77, 243.
 wimin women, 160, 283.
 win to win, 89, 367.
 wind wind, 89.
 wind to wind, 89, 367, 368.
 windē window, 89, 243, 250.
 wintə(r) winter, 89.
 wiñ wing, 76, 250.
 wink to wink, 89.
 wiþ to weep, 147.

wisl to whistle, 89, 287.
 wisndē Whitsuntide, 287.
 wisndē sundē Whitsunday,
 287.
 wispe(r) to whisper, 89.
 wiš to wish, 177, 312.
 wišin cushion, 325.
 wiſt silent, quiet.
 wit wit, 89.
 witā, witē? wilt thou? 256,
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 witēk wicket, 286.
 witl large carving knife, 89,
 250, 306.
 witš which, 77, 256, 312,
 355.
 witš witch, 89.
 wiðat without, 400.
 wiðe(r) to hurl, throw, 250.
 wiu-in whistling (of the
 wind).
 wizdm wisdom, wise, 160,
 247.
 wizl weazel, 79.
 wizn to wither, 89, 310.
 wod would, 256, 397.
 woef (woefi) sickly to the
 smell, insipid to the taste,
 62, 250, 319.
 woek to walk, 62, 312.
 woel wall, 62.
 wokn to waken, 58, 247, 271,
 312, 382.
 woks wax, 58.
 woks to grow, 320.
 wol until, 249, 401.
 wondē(r) to wander, 58.
 wont want, 58, 250.
 wop (wap) to hit, throw.
 wo(r) was, were, 58, 396.
 wot (wor) what, 58, 250,
 317, 355.

<p>wot_e(r) <i>water</i>, 58, 243, 250.</p> <p>wotiv_e(r) <i>whatever</i>, 357.</p> <p>wotš <i>watch, to watch</i>, 58, 312.</p> <p>wovm <i>woven</i>, 100, 270.</p> <p>wud <i>wood</i>, 111.</p> <p>wu_e <i>woe</i>, 122.</p> <p>wu_{em} <i>womb</i>, 66, 281.</p> <p>wūl <i>wool</i>, 112.</p> <p>wulzi <i>wollen</i>, 111.</p>	<p>wumēn (pl. wimin) <i>woman</i>, 162, 283, 336.</p> <p>wun <i>one</i>, 126, 344.</p> <p>wun (pp.) <i>wound</i>, 111, 301.</p> <p>wun (pp.) <i>won</i>, 111.</p> <p>wun-ā <i>somewhat</i>, 345.</p> <p>wund <i>a wound</i>, 111, 300.</p> <p>wundē(r) <i>wonder</i>, 111.</p> <p>wuns <i>once</i>, 126, 348.</p> <p>z <i>is</i>, 310.</p>
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